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### Holland City News, Volume 12, Number 35: October 6, 1883

Holland City News

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# HOLLAND CITY NEWS.

VOL. XII.—NO. 35.

HOLLAND, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 604.

## The Holland City News.

**A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT  
**HOLLAND, - - MICHIGAN.**  
OFFICE: No. 52 EIGHTH STREET.  
**WILLIAM H. ROGERS.**  
Editor and Publisher.  
**Terms of Subscription:**  
\$1.50 per year if paid in advance; \$1.75 if paid at three months, and \$2.00 if paid at six months.  
**JOB PRINTING** Promptly and Neatly Executed.  
**TERMS OF ADVERTISING:**  
One square of ten lines, (nonpareil), 75 cents for first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion for any period under three months.

**PHOENIX HOTEL.** Ryder & Coffey, proprietors. Located near the City and W. Mich. R.R. depot, has good facilities for the traveling public, and its table is unsurpassed. Free Hack for accommodation of guests. Holland, Mich.  
**SCOTT HOTEL.** W. P. Scott, proprietor. This hotel is located on the corner of Ninth and Fish streets. Terms, \$1.35 per day. Good accommodations can always be relied on. Holland, Mich.

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3 "	8 00	10 00	17 00
4 Column	10 00	17 00	25 00
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6 "	25 00	40 00	65 00

Yearly advertisers have the privilege of three changes.  
Business Cards in City Directory, not over three lines, \$2.00 per annum.  
Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths published without charge for subscribers.  
All advertising bills collectable quarterly.  
An X before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signifies that no paper will be continued after date.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. J. Adair, before the Subscriber's name will denote the expiration of the Subscription. Two X's signifies that no paper will be continued after date.  
Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

## Rail Roads.

### Chicago & West Michigan Railway.

Taking Effect, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1883.

From Holland to Chicago.	From Chicago to Holland.
N.Y. Exp. ed. Mall. Towns. Mall. Mix. ed. N.Y. Exp. ed.	N.Y. Exp. ed. Mall. Towns. Mall. Mix. ed. N.Y. Exp. ed.
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### GRAND RAPIDS BRANCH.

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# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

## THE NEWS CONDENSED.

### THE EAST.

AN assignment for the benefit of creditors was filed in New York by F. Mayer & Co., dealers in woolen goods, whose liabilities are said to exceed \$1,000,000. Preferences to the amount of \$50,000 were given. Levy Bros. & Co., clothing, New York, have failed. They gave preferences for \$200,000, but have assets reaching nearly \$200,000. Their liabilities are placed at from \$1,500,000 to \$1,600,000. New Haven, Ct., was the scene of a \$40,000 rolling-mill conflagration which threw some 125 hands out of employment. The corner-stone of the Burnside Memorial Hall at Bristol, R. I., was laid by President Arthur, Judge Colt delivering the oration. At a lunch which followed at the residence of Gov. Bourne, the tablecloth and silver used did similar duty at a reception to Washington in 1790.

SECTION B of Steinberg's elevator at Buffalo, filled with grain, was burned, causing a loss of \$155,000.

THE boiler of the steamer J. S. Robinson, lying at an Albany dock, exploded, killing three persons instantly, and wounding many others. Craft lying contiguous to the Robinson were badly damaged. The shock of the explosion resembled an earthquake, and caused consternation in the vicinity. There were many narrow escapes from death. Blair Brothers, proprietors of the car works at Huntington, Pa., have become insolvent. Their assets are valued at \$10,000, and their liabilities will aggregate \$200,000. Hosmer beat the fastest three-mile time on record at the Hulton (Pa.) regatta, going over the course in twenty minutes and three seconds.

JAY-EYE-SEE won the purse of \$5,000 at Fleetwood park, New York, by defeating St. Julien in straight heats. The line of spectators extended for two miles, and the equippage numbered 5,000. The betting was very heavy, at \$100 to \$500 in favor of St. Julien. The first heat was made in 2:30 1/2, the second in 2:18 1/2, and the third in 2:18. The jury in the Rose Ambler case returned a verdict at Stratford, Ct., that they were unable to say who killed her, but from Lewis' connection with her, they "think suspicion points toward him."

### THE WEST.

THE Santa Fe road last week sold at \$3.19 per acre, all its lands from Topeka westward for 150 miles. At Osakis, Minn., on the Manitoba road, the boiler of a steam threshing machine exploded, killing four men and dangerously injuring two. Sitting Bull is in a state of uncertainty as to which of his two wives he will give up, and the ceremony of receiving him into the Catholic Church has been indefinitely postponed.

THE Illinois State Fair, which was held this year in Chicago, proved a great financial success, the attendance far exceeding that at any previous exhibition. Over 50,000 people paid admission to the grounds in one day. All methods of conveyance to and from the grounds were strained to the utmost capacity in the effort to furnish transportation to the great throng of humanity. It is said that Chicago has not been so crowded since the Knights Templar Conclave was held there three years ago.

THE north express train on the El river branch of the Wabash and Detroit railway, when near Peru, Ind., on the night of the 28th ult., was boarded by three men wearing dark masks over their faces. They confronted Bart Loomis, the messenger of the Pacific Express Company in his car, leveled revolvers at his head, and demanded the keys of the safe. The robbers overpowered him, and beat him with the butts of their revolvers. At last he surrendered the keys to the safe. He was then bound and gagged and placed in his mouth. The robbers then opened the safe, abstracting some \$15,000 in express packages, besides other valuables, and jumped from the platform, locking the express car behind them. When the train reached Peru the agent and others forced the doors, and found the messenger insensible. Telegrams were immediately sent in all directions.

NEAR Shakopee, Minn., the broken section of a freight train on the Minneapolis and St. Louis road ran into another division, telescoping some cars, and instantly killing the engineer, fireman, a brakeman and a cattle driver. The Northwestern Rifle Association's annual tournament closed at Fort Snelling last week, the Minneapolis team again winning the association's champion badge, defeating the Chicago and Milwaukee teams. Nearly an inch of snow fell at Owatonna, Minn., on the 28th ult.

THREE men attacked an A. T. and Santa Fe passenger train at Coolidge, Kan., for the purpose of robbing the express car. Engineer John Hilton, for refusing to stop the train, was shot dead, and the fireman was severely wounded. The express messengers, however, repulsed the bandits after several shots had been fired, one slightly injuring Messenger Peterson. The robbers were pursued and arrested. The Conway Manufacturing Company's sash, door and blind establishment at Milwaukee was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$100,000. The insurance amounts to \$44,000. Three members of the fire department were seriously hurt while attempting to check the progress of the flames. An explosion at the California powder-works at Stege's station, near San Francisco, the scene of several recent disasters, resulted in the death and horrible mangle of forty Chinamen out of a working force of forty-two. One white man was injured. At Shelbyville, Ind., a house of ill-fame was set on fire, and two of the inmates—Flora Garrett and Maggie Wells—who were sleeping in a back room up-stairs, perished in the flames. The Illinois State Fair, held at Chicago, realized about \$40,000 from tickets and \$3,000 from privileges. The expenses were about \$35,000, leaving a handsome surplus.

### THE SOUTH.

GEORGE LAFLERE, a colored man, who died in New Orleans at the age of 110 years, claimed to have been Prince of a tribe of negroes in Guinea, and was a full-grown man when brought to the city and sold as a slave in 1803. He served Paul Laflere in the War of 1812, and cared for his sons in the Mexican campaign. Before the rebellion he was freed and given money enough to sustain him comfortably.

A FORT SMITH (Ark.) dispatch reports that between Childer's Station and Webber's Falls, Indian Nation, while Deputy United States Marshals Beck and Merrill were attempting to arrest John Bark and a Cherokee named John M. Jacks, whiskey peddlers, both officers were killed. Merrill was shot several times and had his head smashed in with revolvers. Bark escaped.

WHILE the brothers, Samuel G. William O. and Thomas Rogers, were taking depositions at Blue Lick, Ky., in their father's will contest, Samuel, who is President of the Farmers' Bank at Carlisle, drew his revolver and shot his two brothers, inflicting mortal wounds. William is a St. Louis lawyer and Thomas is a farmer. The fratricide claims that he thought his brothers were about to fire at him. The hangman closed the career of three negroes at Chatham, Va., who waylaid a white man on his way to market with vegetables, and of a colored man at Savannah, Ga., who killed a sailor.

At a camp-meeting near Winston, N. C., the appearance of a large number of moccasins snakes caused fifty ladies in the congregation to faint. Several persons were bitten before the men could kill the reptiles.

### WASHINGTON.

MAJ. GEN. POPE, now commanding the Department of the Missouri, will probably succeed Gen. Sheridan in command of the Military Division of the Missouri, which includes, besides the Department of Missouri, the Department of Dakota, Texas, and the Platte. Gen. Sherman has fixed upon the 1st of November as the date upon which he will turn over the command to Gen. Sheridan and practically retire to civil life, although he will not be placed on the retired list of the army until the 8th of February. D. W. Glassie, of Washington, has been disbarred as a patent attorney before the Interior Department on account of irregular practices.

THE following message was received by President Arthur in answer to the President's congratulations upon the opening of the Central and South American Telegraph Company's lines: "The Emperor and Empress of Brazil thank the President and Government of the United States, and in returning their salute concur with them in the assurance that the new channel of direct communication open between the two countries via Valparaiso and Galveston will contribute to the maintenance of the happy relation existing between them and to their material benefit."

THE only excitement in Washington just now is over the Civil Service act. The Civil Service Commissioners and the heads of departments are at logger heads, and there are all kinds of opinions as to what the law really means. Ex-Secretary Blaine has leased his new and palatial Washington residence to L. Z. Leiter, of Chicago, for a term of years.

THE readjustment affects the salaries of 2,176 Postmasters. Forty-four offices have been added to the Presidential list, and twenty-five Presidential offices have been reduced to the fourth class, leaving the number of Presidential postoffices Oct. 1, 2,175, with salaries amounting to \$3,750,000. Every part of the country is included in the readjustment. The changes in some of the larger offices are noted below:

Name of office.	Present Salary as salary.	Adjusted.
St. Louis.....	\$4,000	\$6,000
Chicago.....	4,000	6,000
Cincinnati.....	4,000	5,000
New Orleans.....	Unchanged	
Knoxville.....	2,500	2,900
Louisville.....	3,500	3,600
Memphis.....	3,500	3,300
Chattanooga.....	2,500	2,700
San Francisco.....	4,000	5,000
Pittsburgh.....	3,900	3,800
Omaha.....	3,000	3,300
Detroit.....	3,800	3,700

### POLITICAL.

THE Greenback State Convention in Massachusetts was attended by 375 accredited delegates. Ben Butler was nominated for Governor and John Howes for Lieutenant Governor without the formality of a vote. Howes declined to serve, and joined with other prominent Greenbackers in calling a new convention at Worcester for Oct. 16.

BEN BUTLER was renominated by acclamation for Governor of Massachusetts in the Democratic State Convention. William A. Simmons, in seconding the nomination, said the blue blood and cavaliers must go down. Frederick O. Prince was selected for Lieutenant Governor. The Republican State Convention of Nebraska nominated M. B. K. Reese for Judge of the Supreme Court.

THE Republicans of Maryland met in convention at Baltimore and nominated Hart B. Holton, of that city, for Governor by acclamation; Washington Smith, of Dorchester, for Comptroller, and R. S. Matthews, of Baltimore, for Attorney General. The resolutions adopted cordially approve of the course of President Arthur, but declare that grave abuses continue to exist in the administration of the State Government, and that the rulers must be deposed. The New York Democracy held their Convention at Buffalo, and disposed of the business for which they met, without a row, though there was some wrangling among the contesting delegations. Isaac H. Maynard was nominated for Secretary of State, Alfred C. Chapin for Comptroller, Robert A. Maxwell for Treasurer, and Dennis O'Brien for Attorney General. The platform denounces taxation to raise a surplus fund for distribution among the States by the Federal Government, and heartily indorses Gov. Cleveland's administration.

THE ascertained views of forty-one Republican members elect of the next Congress, says a Washington correspondent, indicate that the party as a whole oppose a reopening of the tariff question at the next session. The views of the seventy-nine Democratic members indicate that their party will favor a further revision of the tariff and liberal appropriations for the Mississippi river, may favor the abolition of the internal revenue, and a large majority favor free tobacco. Most of the seventy-nine refuse to express themselves on the Speakership question, but to the extent that they have done so Carlisle seems to be the favorite. Hiscock is the favorite Republican candidate.

### GENERAL.

JOSEPH MEDILL of the Chicago Tribune, was a witness before the United States Senate Sub-Committee on Education and Labor. The chief cause of the impecunious condition of the masses of laborers in this country he attributed to their own improvidence. The only way to improve them was to teach them to save. Too much of the earnings of laborers was spent in liquor and tobacco. It had been calculated that the amount annually spent by the laboring population in drink was \$400,000,000, and at least \$200,000,000 more was spent in cigars, tobacco, and useless amusements. What the country wanted, he said, was more mechanics. Industrial schools should be established in very large cities, where education in technical arts could be obtained. In speaking of the railroad question the witness said some means should be adopted for securing a uniformity of rates. Railroads should not be permitted to exercise the power of arbitrarily changing the value of all products of the country. Both State and Federal legislation should be employed to remedy this evil. The capitalization of many railroads was far in excess of

the cost of construction of the roads, and they were annually fleecing the people of the country out of millions of dollars in profits.

THE revenues of the Dominion of Canada for the past year were \$35,883,384, and the expenses of the Government \$22,805,228, leaving a surplus of \$13,038,156, exclusive of the amounts received from the sale of lands in the Northwest Territories.

THE school-plate market is in a bad way on account of overproduction, and the manufacturers have been ordered to take a sixty-days' rest. There were 164 failures in the United States reported to Bradstreet's during the week ending Sept. 23—thirteen less than the preceding week, nine less than the corresponding week of 1882, and fifty-two more than the same week of 1881. Mrs. Diana Colpus, aged 115, died at London, Ont. She was a negress, born in Kentucky in 1768.

THE base-ball season closed on the 30th of September. Boston wins the championship of the National League from the Chicago, which has held it for the past three years; Philadelphia captures the American Association flag, while Toledo will next year try the new Northwestern League pennant. The following table shows the games won and lost this season by the eight clubs comprising the National League:

CLUBS.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Pittsburgh.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Washington.	Winnipeg.
Games won.....	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Games lost.....	35	39	40	42	45	50	58	61

FIGURES of the failures for the third quarter of 1883, compiled by R. G. Dun & Co., of New York, show a great increase in the number of mercantile disasters, as compared with last year. The number of failures in the quarter just closed is 1,803, with liabilities of \$52,000,000, while for the same quarter of 1882 there were only 1,300, with liabilities of \$18,000,000. For the first nine months of 1883 the failures reported number 6,440, as against 4,867 in the same period last year. The liabilities for the first nine months of the present year are \$118,000,000, as against \$68,000,000 for 1882. In Canada the failures for the nine months of 1883 are over 1,000 in number, as against 537 in 1882. The liabilities for the first nine months of the present year are \$11,000,000, as against \$5,000,000 in the same time last year.

### FOREIGN.

AT Dunganon, Ireland, Thomas Power, O'Connor and Small, members of Parliament, visited Unchnaclar Market for the purpose of holding a political meeting. They were unable to speak, however, as a body of Orangemen took possession of the town and compelled them to remain within doors. The Orangemen held a meeting in the principal street. Shouts of "No home rule" were raised, and cheers for the Queen given. The mob announced its intention of keeping possession of the town until O'Connor and Small withdrew, and declared they would remain up all night to prevent the Fenellics from erecting a platform. Orange bands played throughout the night, and great excitement prevailed. The official report of the fatalities consequent upon the late earthquake in Ischia states that 1,900 persons were killed and 374 injured.

PREMIER FERRY and the Marquis Tseng are still holding conferences. In the meantime the Black Flags are reported as having abandoned Sontay and several Mandarins have acknowledged their submission to French authority. China's reply to France's memorandum is said to have been received at Paris, rejecting several of the French proposals. A dispatch from Hong Kong discredits the reports of impending trouble at Canton. The third marriage in St. Paul's London, since 1758 was celebrated the other day, the contracting parties being the Lord Mayor's daughter and Mr. Aitkin. The great bell was rung on the occasion. Charles Bradlaugh has written to Sir Stafford Northcote to the effect that he will demand his seat when Parliament assembles, and charging Northcote with causing the trouble arising from the prevention of Bradlaugh exercising his legislative rights. The head of Capt. Revere, who commanded the French forces in Tonquin, together with the heads of thirty soldiers killed in the sortie from Hanoi, have been recovered. Turkey is about to inform the powers that if Bulgaria lapses into a state of anarchy the Porte will step in and preserve the peace. Nordenskjöld's Arctic expedition has arrived at Gottenberg, Sweden.

IN the presence of 250,000 people on the Niederwald, the statue of Germania was unveiled, amid the booming of cannon, ringing of bells, shrieking of whistles, and the singing of the national anthem by the vast gathering. The statue cost 1,000,000 marks, and the inscription commemorates the Franco-German war, and the re-establishment of the empire in 1870-71. A counter demonstration was held in Paris before the "Strasbourg" statue. Crotty, an Irish landlord, who had been wounded several times previously, was shot dead near Ballina, County Mayo. The Salvation Army is in trouble again—this time in Savoy, where its meetings have been prohibited on pain of expulsion.

O'DONNELL, the murderer of Carey, was re-examined at London, on the 28th ult., and fully committed for trial. Young Carey's evidence was rather contradictory, and he admitted that he was not quite sure that O'Donnell used the words "I was sent to do it," but Mrs. Carey was firm on this point, and the cross-examination left her testimony intact.

THE Irish National League of Great Britain held its convention at Leeds, Thomas Power O'Connor presiding. A heated discussion resulted in the demand of the London delegates to enlarge the Executive Committee, and its membership was finally increased to seven. A National League meeting was held at Omaha, upon which occasion the Orangemen also held a demonstration. There were disorders. The Orangemen denounced the league as seditious, and called upon the Government to suppress the meetings. One sheep out of a cargo of 1,000 from Canada having been found affected with scab on landing at Liverpool, the authorities ordered the slaughter of the entire invoice. When King Alfonso of Spain arrived at Paris he was met at the depot by a large concourse, who hooted and hissed at him, shouting, "Down with the Urban King!" The clamor and insulting cries were kept up in all the streets through which the King passed. In an interview the other day O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, declared that he shot his man in self-defense. Bartholomew Binns, a railway plate-layer of Dewsbury, England, has been appointed public executioner, to succeed Marwood.

### ADDITIONAL NEWS.

INQUIRIES from many persons as to whether they could be compelled to pay for newspapers sent to their address without authority have received the following ruling from the Postoffice Department: "The liability of a party to pay for a newspaper must be determined by the rules applicable to other contracts. When a publisher, without request from a party, either express or implied, sends a paper, the mere fact that the party addressed takes the paper from the postoffice does not of itself create a liability to pay for it. It takes two to make a contract, and one party without the consent of the other cannot make him his debtor."

It is telegraphed from Washington, that since November last the redemption of 3-per-cent. bonds has caused a contraction of the currency to the amount of \$10,000,000, and that the banks are trying to devise some means of relief.

THE Hamilton County (Ohio) District Court has made a decision as to the liability of diocesan church property to pay the debts of the late Archbishop Purcell. The decision is in effect that schools and churches built by subscription are not liable in any sense, as the Archbishop was simply trustee, except where it is known that the Archbishop himself contributed, and this special amount, with interest, the assignee can collect. Regarding the cemeteries, the court held that they were not dedicated to the public, and such lots as remain unsold should be disposed of for the benefit of the creditors.

MR. GEORGE B. LORING, Commissioner of Agriculture, announces a convention of the representatives of all classes interested in the animal industries of the United States, at Chicago, Thursday and Friday, Nov. 15 and 16 next. There will be a discussion concerning contagious diseases among domestic animals. The following topics will be introduced: 1. The extent to which contagious diseases exist among domestic animals in this country. 2. The modes by which they are introduced or disseminated. 3. Methods by which they may be eradicated, or infected districts be isolated. 4. The efficiency of existing legislation relative to such diseases. It is desired that this convention may be national and thoroughly representative in its character. Out of a population of 10,000 at Tapachula, Mex., 1,300 have died from black small-pox. Coleman Brothers, dealers in clothing, of New York, and San Francisco, have made an assignment in the latter city, with probable liabilities of \$300,000.

MOBS in the streets of Madrid insulted Frenchmen and threatened the French Embassy, because of the indignities offered Alfonso in Paris. At many gatherings held strong speeches against France were made. It is now stated that the Spanish King's appointment was a complete surprise planned by Kaiser Wilhelm, and with which Bismarck had nothing whatever to do. Nihilist circulars have appeared in St. Petersburg demanding that the Government prevent the cruel treatment of prisoners, especially women.

THE Athletic Base-Ball Club, of Philadelphia, won the championship of the American Association, and on returning home the members found the city half draped and illuminated in their honor. Broad street was so choked that the players could scarcely reach their carriages. The Mayor received the procession at Independence Hall.

WHILE engaged in joint political debate with Judge Kinne, at De Witt, Iowa, Gov. Sherman was seized with an apoplectic fit, and for some time stood dumb before the assembly. Friends saved him from falling.

DURING a political quarrel at Liberty, Miss, Eugene McElwee killed Sheriff Whittington. A large number of persons at once gathered about the scene, one of whom shot the murderer dead.

"I LIKE company well enough," said Mrs. Planetung, "but I'm not going to put myself out too much. I believe in looking after one's own comfort first." "That is to say," remarked Fogg, "that you follow the custom of the shop sign and put your company last."—Boston Transcript.

"Oh, she was a jewel of a wife!" said Pat, mourning over the loss of his better-half; "she always struck me with the soft end of the mop!"

### THE MARKET.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$ 4.60 @ 6.40
HOGS.....	5.60 @ 6.00
POULTRY—Superfine.....	3.85 @ 4.30
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.09 @ 1.09 1/2
No. 2 Red.....	1.11 1/2 @ 1.12
CORN—No. 2.....	.61 @ .61 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.35 @ .35 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	11.50 @ 11.75
LARD.....	.08 1/2 @ .08 3/4
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Good to Fancy Steers.....	6.10 @ 6.40
Common to Fair.....	4.90 @ 5.15
Medium to Fair.....	5.20 @ 5.65
HOGS.....	4.40 @ 5.15
POULTRY—Fancy White Winter Ex.....	5.40 @ 5.60
Good to Choice Spr'g Ex.....	4.75 @ 5.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	.94 1/2 @ .95
No. 2 Red Winter.....	1.03 1/2 @ 1.04
CORN—No. 2.....	.49 @ .49 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.37 1/2 @ .37 3/4
RYE—No. 2.....	.55 1/2 @ .56
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62 1/2 @ .63
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.26 @ .28
EGGS—Fresh.....	.21 @ .22
PORK—Mess.....	10.50 @ 10.62 1/2
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.94 @ .94 1/2
CORN—No. 2.....	.51 @ .52
OATS—No. 2.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	.54 @ .54 1/2
BARLEY—No. 2.....	.62 1/2 @ .63
PORK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.45
LARD.....	.07 @ .07 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.00 @ 1.00 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.46 1/2 @ .46 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	.25 1/2 @ .25 3/4
RYE.....	.51 @ .51 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	11.37 1/2 @ 11.50
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.05 @ 1.06
CORN.....	.53 @ .54
OATS.....	.23 1/2 @ .24
RYE.....	.57 @ .57 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	11.25 @ 11.50
LARD.....	.07 1/2 @ .07 3/4
TOLEDO.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.06 @ 1.07
CORN.....	.52 @ .53
OATS—No. 2.....	.23 1/2 @ .24
DETROIT.	
FLOUR.....	4.00 @ 6.75
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	1.08 1/2 @ 1.08 3/4
CORN—No. 2.....	.53 @ .54
OATS—Mixed.....	.29 @ .29 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	12.25 @ 12.50
INDIANAPOLIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	1.01 @ 1.01 1/2
CORN.....	.47 @ .48
OATS—Mixed.....	.27 @ .27 1/2
EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.40 @ 6.00
Fair.....	4.25 @ 5.25
HOGS.....	3.50 @ 4.75
POULTRY.....	5.00 @ 6.40
SHEEP.....	5.00 @ 5.50

### COLORED CONVENTION.

#### The Black Race Holds a National Convention.

#### And Issue an Address to the People of the Country.

The National Convention of the colored people convened in the large hall of the Liederkranz building, at Louisville, Ky., and was in session three days. The convention was called to order by M. N. Holland, of Washington, D. C. A. M. Green, of Louisiana, was made temporary Chairman. In accepting the chair he exhorted the delegates to stand by the principles set down in the call, and refrain from all discussions of political questions. J. N. Gregory, of Washington, was made temporary Secretary. There was a wrangle over the permanent Chairmanship, and some disorder marked the proceedings. Too many delegates wanted to speak at once. The Eastern men charged the West and South with a desire to dominate the convention, and considerable feeling was worked up. The vexed question as to who should preside was finally settled by the choice falling upon Frederick Douglass, who entertained the convention with a two hours' speech. He urged the people of his race to move toward the goal of prosperity and education, and to compel the world to receive them as equals. He thought it time that outrageous lynchings be stopped, and that colleges, the professions and trades-unions welcomed the negro. The speaker told his hearers that the colored race would never be properly recognized until one of its class was elevated to the Vice Presidency, or to a position in the Cabinet. A resolution was adopted that his address be sent to Congress as the sentiment of the convention.

A good deal of time was spent in wrangling over the minor details of the permanent organization, which was finally completed, and Committees on Civil Rights, Education, Rolls, and Address were appointed. Numerous resolutions intended to be sent to Congress asking for back pay, for money lost to depositors in the Freedman's Savings Bank, for Federal appropriations for the education of the colored people, etc., were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

The following resolution was introduced by a delegate:

WHEREAS, The administration of President C. A. Arthur is in harmony with the principles of the grand old Republican party; therefore be it Resolved, That this National Convention of Colored Men assembled give to the administration their hearty support.

This caused the wildest uproar, and the convention was on its feet. The South and West pressed the resolution, while only a few from the North and East appeared to favor it. Personal violence was offered in one instance, and bedlam followed, but finally the resolution, on motion of Herbert, of Louisiana, went to the Committee on Resolutions, from which it was never reported.

A Kentucky delegate moved the following, which also made a great uproar:

Resolved, That the colored people of the United States in convention assembled do affirm our devotion anew to the Republican party, and will use our utmost endeavors for the continued ascendancy and control of the National Government, believing it to be for the best interests of the whole people.

The convention refused to adopt the resolution. Many protested against bringing politics into the deliberations of the body, and only the wise decision of the chair in sending the question to the Committee on Resolutions saved the convention from a split.

The convention adopted the following address, after which it adjourned:

The National Convention of Colored Men respectfully present the following embracing and representing their views and sentiments:

1. That we are grateful for, and rejoice in the miraculous emancipation that came to our race twenty years ago. The shock of embittered arms was the lullaby of the nation. In a day, we don't we can't forget the great sacrifice of the women and the heroic men who made possible the struggle in which treason and slavery were consigned to a common sepulcher. If we did we would be unmindful of the measure of devotion and patriotism that the 186 white and seven colored soldiers rendered the nation.

2. We are not insensible to the fact that the Congress of the United States has spread upon the statute books many laws calculated to make us secure in our rights as citizens, nor would we be forgetful of the magnificent amendments to the constitution intended to render forever impossible the crime of human slavery.

3. We do not ask any more class legislation. We have had enough of this; but we do believe that many of the laws intended to secure us our rights as American citizens are nothing more than dead letters. In the Southern States almost without exception the colored people are denied the fruits of their honest labor, defrauded of their political rights at the ballot-box, shut out from learning trades, cheated out of their civil rights by innkeepers and common-carrier companies, and left by States to an inadequate opportunity for education and general improvement.

4. We regard labor on the question of education and moral training as paramount to all other questions. We believe that the question especially in the South, needs re-creating and that plantation credits and the mortgage system should be abolished. Honest labor should be remunerated. The landholders of the South should recognize that this question is to be solved by encouraging the negroes to industry, frugality, and business habits, by inciting them to habits of thrift, by assisting them to acquire an interest in the soil, by paying them honest wages for honest work, and by making them contented and happy in the land of their nativity. The white men and owners of the soil of the South can settle the question of labor and capital between white and black. We believe in a broad and comprehensive system, looking toward the education of young colored girls so that they may become intelligent and faithful women, and that young colored boys may learn trades and become useful men and good citizens. The religious and moral training of the youth of our race should not be neglected. The hope of every people is adherence to sound social and ethical principles. The moral element in the character is of greater value than wealth or education, and this must be fostered by the family and encouraged by the pulpit.

5. The failure of the Freedman's Savings Bank and Trust Company, established to receive the earnings of persons heretofore held in bondage and the descendants of such persons, was marvellous. It was established by the Government and was thought solvent. In changing the charter the Trustees transcended their authority and thereby made themselves liable. The Government, in appointing special machinery to close the insolvent institution, violated the United States statutes on bankruptcy, and should therefore reimburse the creditors of the bank.

6. The distinction made between white and colored troops in the regular army is ungrateful. The white men can enter any branch of the service, while the colored men are confined to the cavalry and infantry service, and in the appointment of civilians to the regular army we believe it the duty of the President of the United States to consider the claims of the colored men. This distinction is carried into the navy as well.

7. It is not our province to dictate the policy for the government of our fellow-citizens in the several States. It is a matter that circumstances and patriotism should shape.

8. As a race struggling and contending for our political rights, we are not unmindful of the efforts of Ireland to gain her rights; and we extend to our Irish friends our profound sympathy and best wishes. We earnestly desire the abolition of the chain-gang convict system and the admission to trades-unions of men of our race, and employments in commercial pursuits.

9. In nearly every State in the union, both North and South, people of our race are not allowed to enter freely into trades or to gain employment in the higher walks of life. This is unworthy of our institutions and hurts the reputation of our country at home and abroad.



# Holland City News.

HOLLAND CITY, MICHIGAN.

UNITED STATES spinners used 108,561 bales more of cotton during the last past twelve months than during the like period preceding, or 2,073,096 bales in all. Southern mills consumed 313,393 bales, an increase of 26,439.

A CURIOUS war against wire fences has broken out in Texas. Miles and miles of them, 125 miles in three counties—have been cut down and destroyed, leaving the stock to roam at will. The Governor has been asked by the leading stock men to call out the militia, but he has refused and they have determined to take the matter into their own hands. Unless something is done serious trouble is apprehended.

The planting of trees along the roadways of France is a grand good scheme. At present the total length of public roads there is 18,750 miles, of which 7,250 are bordered with trees, while 4,500 miles are at present being planted, or will shortly be planted. On the remaining 7,000 miles the nature of the soil does not permit of plantations. The number of trees already planted amounts to 2,678,603, consisting principally of elm, poplar, acacia, plate, ash, sycamore and lime trees.

The engineer of a train running between Norristown and Philadelphia a few nights ago, was horrified to see just in front of the engine the body of a man lying on the ends of the ties outside of and parallel with the rails. The train apparently passed over him before it could be stopped. But on going back to find his mangled body, the engineer found him entirely unharmed and sound asleep. On being awakened and told of his narrow escape from death he exhibited no emotion, but grumbled at being disturbed. The engine must have passed within one or two inches of his body.

MRS. FRANK LESLIE, having announced her intention never to marry again because she is making \$150,000 per year out of her deceased partner's publications, and it is more money than she knows what to do with, impecunious editors, without innumerable, shrewdly take it as an advertisement that the old girl is lonely, and are getting ready their bids with the requisite plans and specifications. No woman can be happy who is making more money than she knows what to do with, unless she gets some male person to help use it up.

The orange crop in California this year is said to be the largest ever known in that State, notwithstanding the fact that may trees were damaged by the February frosts. The lime crop, on the contrary is much smaller than usual. Heretofore not many oranges have been exported from California. They are liked well enough for their sweetness and flavor to have been consumed almost wholly within the State up to the present time. They are preferred, as a rule, to any except Floridas, and very few Floridas have reached the Golden State. In time, however, with the orange crops increasing as they have been doing, California will have to seek a market in the Eastern States for her surplus.

The sagacity of Juno, a pure English mastiff, standing three feet high and weighing 120 pounds, owned by ex-Mayor Bookstaver, is recorded by the Syracuse Evening Herald. She sleeps in Dandelion's stall, curling up against his head, and the two are inseparable. One day Juno went up stairs with her master to his office in the Wiesting block, and Dandelion was left in the street at one end of a weighted halter. Ere long there was a commotion in the street, and the ex-Mayor, looking out, found Dandelion in the vestibule trying to drag the carriage up stairs. Juno likes children, and a child may safely pull the dog's tail or put its hand into her mouth; but a little boy who likes green apples cannot pick them up in her presence, for she takes the little boy by the wrist and holds him until he no longer holds the apple.

It is estimated that in 7,500 of the 9,000 bar-rooms in Philadelphia free luncheon is provided. The quality of the food varies according to the location of the bar-room, from the soup made of a half-picked beef bone, a few scraps of fat and lean meat, a small measure of potatoes, turnips and tomatoes and two gallons of Schnuykill

water, to the spread consisting of Boston baked beans, boiled and baked macaroni, broiled reed birds in season, choice breakfast bacon, "and a variety of other dainties that would probably cost from 40 to 60 cents were the patron to get the same thing in a regular restaurant." The daily cost of providing the luncheon first described is only a few cents, while the barkeepers, who go to the other extreme expend about \$10 a day for food, which is free to their customers. The hotels generally refrain from infringing upon the domain of the dining-room by offering their customers in the bar-room any food more tempting than stale crackers and dried-up cheese.

THE prisoners in the Hungarian murder trial were defended by five lawyers, three of whom were, like the prisoners, Jews. But the leading counsel for the defense was Baron Eotvos, a Christian nobleman of an old Magyar family, who is distinguished in his country not only as an advocate and orator, but also as a journalist, publicist and poet. He is between 40 and 45 years of age, and a speaker of much power. In undertaking the defense of the accused Jews, he exposed himself to as much opprobrium and danger of violence at the hands of the populace as an abolitionist would have incurred in undertaking the cause of the slave before the war in a Southern State. The rage of the mob was directed particularly against him of all the counsel for the defence, and on one occasion he was attacked in the street after leaving the Court House and barely escaped with his life. He sought refuge with his friends in a house that was stoned by the mob and had every window facing the street demolished. Kossuth's letter congratulating him upon his conduct of the defense made an impression that was all the deeper for these circumstances.

THE Postoffice Department at Washington has lately received the twenty-ninth annual report of the Postmaster General of Great Britain and Ireland for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1883. From that report has been obtained the following interesting facts and statistics with regard to the present working of the British postal system: Number of letters delivered in the United Kingdom during the year, 1,280,636,200; increase 4.2 per cent. Number of postal cards, 144,016,200; increase, 6.4 per cent. Books, packages and circulars, 288,206,400; increase, 6.3 per cent., and newspapers, 140,682,600, a slight decrease, attributed to the increased facilities for sending newspapers on railways as parcels. One London firm posted 132,000 letters for a single mail, and another firm 167,000 postal cards, while the number of circulars posted at one time by single firms ranged from 44,000 to 56,000. It is estimated that the average number of letters carried per capita of the population was 40 in England and Wales, 30 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland and 86 in the United Kingdom. Taking the reports of other countries for the year 1881 as a basis, Mr. Fawcett estimated that the average number of letters per capita in the United States was 21, France 15, Germany 13, Italy 6 and Spain 5. The number of registered letters sent was 11,264,926, an increase of 3.3 per cent. over the preceding year. There were 15,406 postoffices in the United Kingdom, employing 44,600 permanent officers who might become entitled to pensions. This number included 25,611 women, of whom 455 were clerks and 2,106 telegraphists or counter women. The retired officers numbered 335, with pensions aggregating £176,826.

## Ancient Jokes.

A Sybarite on a visit to Sparta partook of the homely public meal. He then observed: "No wonder the Spartans fought well, for the greatest coward would rather face death than live on such fare."

Demades compared the Athenians to a clarionet—"Take out their tongues and they are good for nothing."

A certain schoolmaster was reading badly. Theoritus said to him: "Why don't you teach geometry?" "Because I don't understand it." "Then why do you teach reading?"

A thief caught in the act said to Demosthenes: "I didn't know it was yours." "No," was the reply; "but you knew it wasn't yours."

Augustus saw a knight helping himself from a pocket-flask at the games, and sent word to him to say that when he wanted to drink he went home. "Yes," retorted the knight; "but he wouldn't lose his place, as I should."—Chambers' Journal.

GIRLS in bad health are not admitted to Wellesley College. All applicants are submitted to a medical examination, to exclude weaklings.

## POLITICS.

### Meeting of the New York Democratic State Convention.

#### The Maryland Republicans Nominate a Ticket and Adopt an Elaborate Platform.

#### Butler Renominated by the Massachusetts Democrats and Greenbackers—The Nebraska Convention.

#### NEW YORK DEMOCRATS.

##### THE STATE CONVENTION DISPOSES OF ITS WORK WITHOUT A ROW.

The Democracy of New York held its State Convention at Buffalo. As John Kelly, the Tammany chief, entered the hall, he was cheered by the Tammany and Irving Hall delegations in the gallery. The delegates arrived in a body, no preference being shown to any distinct body on admittance. Alfred C. Chapin, of Kings county, was made temporary Chairman. Loud applause greeted the roll-call when the name of Samuel J. Tilden, Jr. was reached. A protest against the admission of the New York county Democracy delegates was referred to the Committee on Contested Seats, who decided to give the county Democracy 38, Tammany Hall 24, and Irving Hall 10 delegates. Thomas C. Benedict, of Ulster county, was made permanent Chairman. The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, and it was unanimously adopted:

The Democracy of New York reaffirms the platform adopted at its last State Convention, which has received the approval of the people, as shown by a majority of nearly 200,000 at the last election; and they especially denounce the proposition that the people should be taxed to raise a surplus fund for the Federal Government to distribute among the States. We claim with pride and satisfaction that every pledge therein made has been in good faith redeemed. Valuable reforms have been wrought. Unnecessary offices have been abolished, the civil service has been freed from the debasing and injurious influences of partisan manipulation, freedom and purity of the primaries have been secured, political assessments have been abolished, receivership abuses have been corrected, the principle of local self-government has been adhered to, the efficiency of the National Guard has been increased, taxation for the support of the Government has been reduced, a State Bureau of Labor Statistics has been established, the rights of the workman have been further protected, and the injurious competition of convict labor has been curtailed, and business methods have been the rule in the management of State affairs.

On the record thus made, and to which it will steadily adhere, the Democratic party asks a renewal of the award of the confidence of the people. We invite with reason all friends of an improved State administration, irrespective of party, to join with the Democracy in preserving and perfecting the reforms in progress and in extending them to all branches of the State service.

We heartily endorse Gov. Cleveland's administration. It justifies the great vote which elected him. He has deservedly won the affection of the people by his industry, firmness and intelligence and aggressive honesty. The results make his administration one of the best the State ever had.

Isaac H. Maynard was nominated for Secretary of State, Alfred C. Chapin for Comptroller, Robert A. Maxwell for State Treasurer, and Dennis O'Brien for Attorney General.

It was agreed that the State Committee shall have the power to decide who shall be a member from a district where there is a tie vote, except in New York city.

On motion of Mr. Grady, of Tammany, it was decided that the county Democracy shall name four of the members from New York county, Tammany Hall three, and Irving Hall one.

#### MARYLAND REPUBLICANS.

##### THE STATE CONVENTION—A LONG PLATFORM.

There was a large attendance at the Maryland Republican Convention, in Baltimore. J. Morrison Harrison presided. Hart B. Holton, of Baltimore, was nominated by acclamation for Governor; for Comptroller, Washington Smith was named; and K. Stockett Matthews was nominated for Attorney General. A colored delegate pledged 40,000 black votes for Holton.

After long deliberation, a platform of principles was adopted. The platform is very elaborate. It approves of the administration of President Arthur, alleges abuses in the administration of the State Government, and declares that only Republicans can bring about reform. It recommends the abolition of the office of Tax Commissioner and the transfer of its duties to the Comptroller; the abolition of the offices of weighers of grain and hay, and the repeal of the law for the compulsory inspection of tobacco. It also inserts in its entirety the minority report at the late Democratic State Convention. It recognizes the right of laboring men to form combinations for protection, and points to the policy of protection of the Republican party. It holds that colored schools should be placed on an equality with white schools, opposes the convict-labor contract system, and freight discriminations against the citizens of the State. It declares

"that there is no reason to doubt that for eight years past the people of Maryland would have been in the full enjoyment of the measures of reform they demanded, had not the voice of the majority been stifled, the legally-expressed will of 73,000 voters contemptuously ignored, and the decision of the counties of the State overriden by the grossest outrages and by false and fraudulent returns in the city of Baltimore, and they further declare that if there is any force in law or virtue, in positive manly resistance, the iniquities of 1875 shall not be repeated."

Mr. Holton, the nominee for Governor, is a prosperous farmer and member-elect to the next Congress from the Fifth district.

#### MASSACHUSETTS GREENBACKERS.

##### NOMINATION OF BUTLER.

The Massachusetts Greenback State Convention met at Boston, and was presided over by Levi R. Pierce, of Lynn, and disposed of their work in short order. B. T. Butler was renominated for Governor by acclamation, amid great enthusiasm, after which the resolutions were read.

The preamble denounces both the Republican and Democratic parties, especially the former. The platform demands the repeal of all class laws; no subsidies for corporations; equal rights for men and women; the election of all public officials, as far as practicable, by a direct vote of the people; a graduated income tax and taxation of all other property in equal ratio; no more refunding of the public debt in such a manner that it cannot be paid when the Government has the money to pay with; discontinuance of the boarding policy; demonetization of gold and silver as domestic currency, and the issue instead of full legal tender paper currency; withdrawal of the power of issue from the national banks; removal of the tariff monopoly; that prison labor should not be allowed to cheapen honest labor; that ruffians shall be free to all; larger appropriations for common schools; shorter sessions of labor, and the regulation of inter-State commerce by Congress; no middle-men cannot raise prices; prohibition of employment of children under 14 years

in mines and workshops; equal pay for equal work of men and women. The platform closes with an extreme eulogy of Gov. Butler.

Great applause followed the reading, and the resolutions were adopted. The remainder of the ticket was then nominated as follows: Lieutenant Governor, John Hovess; Secretary of State, Nicholas Furlong; Attorney General, George Foster; Treasurer, Wilbur F. Whitney; Auditor, A. H. Wood.

Objection was made to Foster, as he was not a lawyer, but a delegate said in Butler they had all the law necessary, and it made no matter who was Attorney General. The ticket was adopted unanimously. The State Committee was authorized to fill any vacancies by well-known Greenbackers.

#### MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

##### BUTLER RENOMINATED.

The Democrats of Massachusetts met in convention at Springfield, and was organized by the election of Edward Avery as Chairman. There was some noise and confusion over the mode of appointing the State Central Committee, and one protesting delegate, who forced his way on the platform, was unceremoniously hustled off. After this episode the proceedings passed off quietly.

P. A. Collins nominated Butler for Governor. William A. Simmons, in the course of his speech seconding the nomination, said: "The blue bloods and the cavaliers must go down. The gentleman who presided over the Republican State Convention is one of the esthetic representatives of Beadon Hill, and his course there illustrates how easy it is to descend from the position of gentleman to that of blackguard." Butler was then unanimously nominated. The committee appointed to nominate the remainder of the State ticket reported as follows:

Lieutenant Governor—Frederick O. Prince. Secretary of State—Charles Marke. Treasurer and Receiver-General—Cavily H. Ingalls.

Attorney-General—John W. Cummings. Auditor—John Hopkins.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The Democrats of Massachusetts, in convention assembled, enter upon the campaign with the calm assurance that the people of the State will record a more glorious victory than that of 1882. The national outlook for 1884 is cause for congratulation, and the signs of coming triumph are everywhere apparent. With a majority in the Lower House of Congress, and a Democratic Governor in twenty-five States, all we need is harmony and an unbroken front in every section to again place in power that good old Democratic party, under which, for more than half a century, the country showed a degree of progress such as has never been equalled by any nation in the world.

1. We reaffirm the platform of principles adopted by the last National Democratic Convention. One must, and believe that its adoption by the people will correct the manifold abuses now existing in the administration of public affairs, and bring back the Government to the purity and efficiency which characterized it under Democratic rule.

2. We reaffirm the principles of the State platform of 1882, which were indorsed by the people of the Commonwealth. We believe in the supremacy of the nation and the integrity of the State; in equal rights, without limitation, of race or sex; in impartial freedom of the ballot; in honest and economic expenditures in the State and nation; in thorough reform of the civil service, in which fitness, not favor, shall regulate appointments; in a tariff limited in amount to a sum necessary and adequate for revenue; abolition of excessive war taxes in these days of peace; in a still further reduction of extravagant State expenditure. We oppose all summary laws which infringe sacred rights and personal liberty; favor the introduction of boards of arbitration for the purpose of reconciling differences between employers and employed, and in order that a better understanding may exist between capital and labor and a more rational condition of industrial life be brought about; and we commend to the careful consideration of the Legislature the necessity of a law which will secure to all employees compensation from their employers for any personal injuries they may receive while in the discharge of their duties.

3. The investigation of affairs at Tewksbury has disclosed incompetent supervision exercised over that institution, want of proper system in accounting for public money appropriated for its support, and indifference to human sufferings.

The fourth resolution is also devoted to Tewksbury affairs, and, after reciting the abuses developed therein, approves the energy and perseverance shown by Gov. Butler to prevent waste and secure economy in State institutions.

The fifth resolution commends Gov. Butler to the people of the State as the only volunteer soldier ever elected Governor of Massachusetts, and urges his re-election.

Butler was brought in. He received a tremendous ovation, and went on in an hour's speech to recount the features of his administration. Tewksbury, the exposure in the insurance department, and changes in the management of the State's prison, were the main topics discussed. He made the most of the subservience which the Republican Executive Council had shown in ratifying his revelations another year. He said: "I have no question about my own re-election, but I want you to elect a Democratic Legislature, and then we will make a thorough cleaning out."

Referring to his Presidential candidacy, he took occasion to say that he was willing to put off next year's events for the proper time. He indulged in few personalities, in contrast with those who preceded him, who singled out and denounced several leading Republicans on the score of being rich and blue-bloods. He declared that the campaign would be fought by the Republicans and the two issues—"Butler must go, and the Marshes (who ran Tewksbury) must come back." "I may go," he went on to say, "but if anywhere, it will be to Heaven for what I have done in the Tewksbury matter."

#### NEBRASKA REPUBLICANS.

##### THE STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention of Nebraska met at Lincoln. Church Howe, of Nemaha county, was chosen President by acclamation. The convention proceeded at once to ballot for a candidate for Supreme Judge. On the tenth ballot M. B. P. Reese was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court. M. J. Hull, J. M. Hyatt, J. T. Mallen and E. P. Holmes were nominated for Regents of the University. The platform, which is of the stalwart Republican character, was received and adopted with enthusiasm. It favors a proper protection of tariff and a State Railroad Commission; advocates the forfeiture of unearned railroad land grants; opposes allowing cattlemen to secure large tracts of public lands; indorses the administration of President Arthur, and advocates the improvement of the great rivers of the West and South.

#### GLEANINGS.

The population of Egypt is 6,723,900. The GRAND SECRETARY-ELECT TURNER, of the Knights of Labor, will remove that body's offices from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia. He will employ fifteen clerks.

The following curious inscription appears on an ancient tablet in the Cathedral of Lubec: "Ye call Me Master, and inquire not of Me; Light, and look not on Me; the Way, and follow Me not; the Life, and desire Me not; Rich, and ask nought of Me; Eternal, and seek Me not; Merciful, and trust Me not; Noble, and serve Me not; Almighty, and honor Me not; Just, and fear Me not. If I condemn you, blame Me not."

## MICHIGAN AFFAIRS.

St. Johns has a ladies' brass band composed of sixteen members.

BAY CITY streets will be illuminated by the Swift Electric Light Company.

POTATOES grow on the vine instead of in the ground, in a Mason gardener's patch.

The Hastings people are trying to raise \$50,000 for the purpose of securing a new railroad to Saginaw.

STATE SALT INSPECTOR HILL has caused the arrest of Wm. O'Donnell, East Saginaw, for manufacturing and disposing of 100 barrels of salt without having the same inspected.

REED CITY will have 150 new buildings before the close of the present year against 100 the previous year. It has eight churches, eight hotels, stores, school-houses and all kinds of manufacturing establishments to match.

EAST SAGINAW is going to have a new national bank with a capital stock of \$100,000. The First National Bank of Holly wants \$60,000 of the stock, Gov. Begole \$15,000, Mr. Fox, of Flint, and John G. Owen, of East Saginaw, \$5,000 each.

An old man of the name of Hiram Osgood, who has been stopping with his brother in the township of Medina, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the large artery in his arm, but was discovered in time so that the doctors were able to save his life.

AT Adrian an African monstrosity 60 years old was given ninety days in the penitentiary for assaulting, with criminal intent, a white girl. This negro, who calls himself Esie Getway, and says he is the son of a Zulu King, has two sets of ribs and two hearts, and can stop the circulation of his blood for some minutes at a time.

CLINTON Republican: Charlie Hunt, a son of George W. Reynolds and two other St. Johns juveniles were swimming in the Maple river, Duplan, when a huge black bear suddenly plunged into the stream near them. It is needless to say that the boys didn't stop to dress for company before seeking a more congenial spot.

A black bear weighing 225 pounds was killed on the farm of George Utley, in the town of Flint. Mrs. Utley's hired man saw him in the woods and some fifteen or twenty men started in pursuit with dogs and guns. He was shot by Lyman Eggleston. Mr. Utley's farm is about two miles west of the city.

ST. IGNACE Free Press: If the Secretary of the State Sportsmen's Association will come to St. Ignace and go up the line, he will learn something he does not know. He wants to bring two or three Sheriffs with him, about fifty warrants, handcuffs, and engage a special car to return the men whom he would have arrested for slaughtering deer against the laws of the State. It is a shame the way deer are being trapped and slaughtered, and we would suggest to the association to look after this matter. If he comes he will find business.

A young man named Cornelius Allis, aged 20 years and a clerk for a well-known drug house in Detroit, was found dying on the walk in front of their up-town store from the effects of a pistol-wound about midnight. The fatal shot was heard for blocks around. Allis was only partly dressed. He had on coat, pantaloons, shoes and straw hat, and undershirt. An examination showed that he only had on one stocking, and he did not have on a vest. All the circumstances point to the commission of an awful, brutal, cold-blooded and cowardly murder. The surgical examination of the body showed a small bullet-hole in the back of the head, apparently made with an ordinary pocket-pistol. Allis was the son of a German Evangelical minister residing in Waterloo, Ontario, and was a moral and industrious young man.

The gang of burglars, who are at present plying their vocation in Detroit, are very successful in their depredations, and have within the past few days made several successful hauls. The \$1,500 robbery of the residence of ex-Mayor Alexander Lewis, was followed by one of greater magnitude at the residence of David Whitney, Jr. While the family were down stairs during the evening the premises were entered on the second floor and three rooms were ransacked. "The discovery of the fact was made as the family were retiring for the night, and an open window over the porch told the story. The burglars had climbed up and made a profitable visit. The rooms were found in disorder, and jewelry and diamonds belonging to the members of the family were found missing. The police were notified as soon as possible, but no clue to the intruder could be obtained. Mr. Whitney states that the value of the property taken was about \$3,000.

SEVERAL students in the Ann Arbor High School were suspended for belonging to a secret society which has for several years had a precarious existence in connection with the school. The society used for their meetings a room in one of the large blocks down town. It is learned that they had got behind in their rent, and the landlord, fearing that he would lose what was due him, took possession of the room without the knowledge of the boys, and secured their records and the book containing the list of members. The latter subsequently found its way into the hands of the school authorities, with the result of the suspension of all the members of the society, the existence of the organization being forbidden by school regulations. The members of the society settled with their landlord, receiving their records in return with the supposition that the books had not been seen by the teachers, and were naturally quite surprised to receive a dismissal on the following morning. Two of the suspended men were dismissed last year for a similar reason but were allowed to return on pledging themselves to have no connection with the society in the future. Most of the members are foreign students and have as yet made no application to be allowed to return.



## AMERICANIZATION.

At a recent social gathering of the congregation of Rev. P. Moerdyk, of Grand Rapids, the occasion being the tenth anniversary of his pastorate, the Rev. Mr. J. W. Beardslee, made use of the following language, as we find it reported in the *Democrat*, of that place, on the problem of Americanization: "Another thought is brought up by this gathering. Most of you are foreigners or of foreign birth. The fact that you are here speaks well as an indication that you are determined to be true Americans—not loving the old fatherland less, but America more. This bears upon the question of the transition of the Hollanders in America to a complete American citizenship. The effort of many to remain Hollanders simply in the midst of American influences has hindered the advance of our church perhaps more than all other influences combined. I would not disparage the love of fatherland or father tongue. But in the intensely practical questions of life we must not let such sentiments interfere with duties thrust upon us. And I conceive that one of the first duties resting upon the Hollanders who have made their home here in America is to become thoroughly identified with American ideas, to adopt the English language, and conform as nearly as possible to American habits and customs. It is impossible to preserve a foreign element in its purity under such circumstances. Hollanders cannot make a little Holland here in America. They must become Americanized. They may retard the process of transformation, but they cannot prevent it, and retarding it can do no good. In this church we find a body of Americanized Hollanders, the equals in every worthy quality of the best native born citizens, yet as loyal to their Dutch traditions as though they spoke the Dutch language only and still wore the wooden shoes of their ancestors. You are practically solving the question which has so vexed us. You have done in a generation what in other sections has required a century. If we could have such a church settled all over this country I should feel that the great work of transformation, which must be done, was in a way to a most satisfactory solution. It will be an auspicious day for the Hollanders in America and for our church, to which they and we are so attached, when the experiment which you have tried and found to work so well shall be repeated all along the line from New York to Dakota."

The *italicizing* is ours, and we heartily endorse the sentiment.

## Church Items with the Services for To-morrow.

First Reformed Church, Rev. N. M. Steffens, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School 8:30. Weekly prayer meeting with the Third Reformed Church, on Thursday, at 7:30, and Bible Exposition on Wednesday 7:30 p. m. In the morning services will be conducted by Rev. D. Broek. Subject: "Godliness receives the divine approval and reward."

Hope Reformed Church—Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas Walker Jones. Subjects: Morning, "The Christian's salutation to the world." Evening, "Jehoram's unregretted death." Congregational singing led by the choir. All are welcome.

Third Reformed Church—Rev. D. Broek, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday School at 8:45. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subject: Afternoon, "The model Christian life."

First Church, Rev. E. Bos, Pastor.—Services at 9:30 a. m., and 2 p. m. Sunday school at 8:45. Subjects: Morning, "The incarnation of the Word cause of all true knowledge and understanding." Afternoon, "Christ's sufferings in general." Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Theme: "Explication of the Bible."

Holland Christian Ref. Church—Rev. J. A. De Bruyn, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 2 and 7:30 p. m.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Rev. T. T. George, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening at 7:30. Subjects: Morning, "What shall this man do?" Evening, "The wonderful cleansing."

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Holland, Mich., Oct. 4th, 1883: Mr. Orris R. Brown, Engbert Beekman, Chauncey E. Coffen, 2, Mrs. Elizabeth Clook, M. Mellema, Geo. McKay, Mike Sears.

WM. VERBEEK, P. M.

A new fall stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery has been received at G. VAN PUTTEN & SONS. Call and see them.

## New Advertisements.

## TO COFFEE DRINKERS!

## LEVERINGS' ROASTED COFFEE

IS THE BOSS COFFEE.

ONLY SOLD IN POUND PACKAGES.

Always Full Weight!

NO GLAZING OR VARNISH ABOUT IT!

ALWAYS GIVES SATISFACTION.

ALL GROCERS KEEP IT.

## Guardian's Sale.

In the matter of the estate of Victoria Wolters, Isabella Sawyer, Arthur Sawyer, Vianio Sawyer, and Ernest Sawyer minors. Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday the 12th day of November, 1883, at four o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house situated on the west half of the west half of the southeast quarter of section 29 in Georgetown, Ottawa County, Michigan, pursuant to license and authority granted to me on the 10th day of September, 1883, by the probate court for the County of Allegan, State of Michigan, all the right, title, and estate of said minors in or to that place of land situate in the County of Ottawa, State of Michigan, and further described as the undivided one third of the west half of the west half of the south east quarter of section 29 in town 6 north of range 13 west, Ottawa County, Michigan.

Dated, September 25, 1883.

EDWARD SAWYER,

Guardian of said minors.

## Now is the chance for Farmers.

Our popular wagon manufacturer

## J. Flieman

Offers his superior made wagons just as cheap as anybody sell them in Zeeland, and claims that they are a

Better wagon in every way, and will not be undersold by anyone.

## Call and Examine.

Also keeps on hand all

## TIMKEN SPRING BUGGIES

AND

## Open and Top Buggies,

And a nice assortment of Buggies for Farmers and Tradesmen are on the way coming.

ALSO AGENT FOR

## BATH PLATFORM SPRING WAGON WORKS.

J. FLEMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 14, 1883. 20-1y

## Apple Barrels

FOR SALE!

I have a large quantity of apple barrels for sale at reasonable prices.

H. DE VRIES,

Seventh St., west of Ed. Harrington's barn.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 19th, 1883. 22-3w.

## NEW FIRM!

## P. PRINS &amp; CO.,

Have just received a new stock of

## Dry Goods, Groceries, Etc.,

which they will sell at the lowest prices.

Highest market prices paid for

## Butter, Eggs, etc., etc.

Give us a Call!

At the store opposite the "City Mills."

P. PRINS &amp; CO.

HOLLAND, March 28 1883. 8-1y

## H. BOONE,

## Livery, Board and Sale Stable.

The oldest established Stable in the city.

On Market Street, near Eighth.

I have the newest and best REARSE in this city, with the finest horses and carriages for funeral purposes, which I will furnish

as cheap, if not cheaper

than any party in this city.

H. BOONE.

HOLLAND, July 28th, 1883. 25-4f

## PETER STEKETEE &amp; CO.,

dealers in

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

NOTIONS, and

CROCKERY.

As we have just started in business in this city, we have on hand

## NEW FRESH GOODS

of the best quality, and we will sell them at current market prices.

Our stock of

## Crockery

is complete and we sell at bottom figures.

## BUTTER and EGGS.

We will pay market prices for Butter and Eggs; also will buy Grain, Potatoes, Seeds, etc., etc.

## CALL AND SEE US.

PETER STEKETEE &amp; CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 19, 1883. 7-1y

## Otto Breyman

Dealer in

## Jewelry, Watches,

DIAMONDS,

Silverware, Platedware, and Fancy Goods.

Gold and Silver Watches at Reasonable Prices.

The largest assortment of

## DIAMOND RINGS

ever displayed in this City.

I also keep on hand a large assortment of

## SPECTACLES

—and a—

## FULL LINE OF GOLD PENS.

All the Goods are warranted to be just as represented.

Come and examine our stock. No trouble to show Goods.

O. BREYMAN.

HOLLAND, Mich., Jan. 1, 1882. 48-1y

## GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Dealer in

## Sewing Machines,

## Wheeler &amp; Wilson, Singer, and the White,

King of all Sewing Machines and the best in the world.

Also agent for

Weber, Fischer, Decker &amp; Son,

Pease, Krannach &amp; Bach,

## PIANOS

—And the—

Estey, Chase,

Tailor &amp; Farlow,

## ORGANS

Please call, examine goods, and ascertain prices and terms before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. T. MCCLURE,

Cor. of Eleventh and River streets.

17-1y Holland, Mich

## AYER'S

## Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disorders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, and consequently produces no injurious effect upon the constitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it was before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to cure every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by malaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

## STARTLING

## DISCOVERY!

LOST MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of youthful imprudence causing Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Lost Manhood, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow-sufferers, address J. M. BEEVER, 48 Chatham St., N. Y.

YOU CANNOT DO BETTER THAN CALL AT

## E. HEROLD'S

for your

## BOOTS &amp; SHOES

You will always find a well selected stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's

## Fine Shoes, Boots, and Slippers.

Repairing neatly and promptly done.

## CALL AND SEE US

NO. 46, EIGHTH STREET.

E. HEROLD.

HOLLAND, Mich., April 6, 1883.

## G. Van Putten &amp; Sons,

Have opened a complete line of

## FALL AND WINTER

## DRY GOODS,

—consisting of—

Dress Goods,

Flannels, and

Table Linen.

A large assortment of

## Ladies' and Gents' Underwear

which we will dispose of at reasonable prices.

—Our stock of—

## Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery,

is of the finest quality; we also have Gents' Hosiery of all kinds.

—A full line of—

## German Knitting Yarns.

A fresh stock of

## Groceries

always on hand.

G. VAN PUTTEN &amp; SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 20, 1883.

## Genuine Cyclone

is going on in the stock of

## Dry Goods &amp; Groceries,

at the store of

## B. WYNHOFF,

Dress Goods, Table Linens, Skirts, Hosiery, White Goods, Etc., in endless variety.

A full and complete line of

## CROCKERY

always on hand.

Every person purchasing Baking Powder at my store will stand a chance of winning an elegant

## CHINA TEA SET!

Call and see it. My Baking Powder is 40 cts. per pound only.

Goods delivered free of charge.

B. WYNHOFF

HOLLAND, June 14, 1883. 7-1y

## REST

not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." 66 a week in your own town. \$5 out—fit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to H. HALLETT &amp; CO., Portland, Maine. 42-1y

1883. SPRING AND SUMMER. 1883.

## MILLINERY

## CLOAKS &amp; FANCY GOODS.

## Bonnets, Hats, Feathers,

Flowers, Ribbons, Dress and Trimming Silk, Satin Velvets, Crape, Embroidery, Neckwear, Laces, Veiling, Ornaments, Gossamer Circulars, Dolmans, Jackets, Corsets, Bustles, Hoopskirts.

A full line of Infant's Wear. Infant's Robes and Cloaks, a specialty.

## L. &amp; S. VAN DEN BERGE,

EIGHTH STREET.

HOLLAND, MICH.

## H. WYKHUYSEN,

dealer in



## Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, etc., etc.

I keep a full line of Spectacles, which are the best in the market.

Prompt attention given to repairing.

No trouble to show goods.

## Watches and Clocks

sold below Grand Rapids prices.

## GIVE ME A CALL.

H. WYKHUYSEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., July 20, 1883. 24-1y

G. J. VAN DUREN. Wm. VAN DERVEERE.

## City Meat Market,

G. J. VAN DUREN &amp; CO., Prop's!

Having lately re-opened the "City Meat Market" in the First Ward, we kindly invite the citizens of this city to give us a "call."

We intend to keep our market supplied with the best and choicest meats that can be procured.

We make

## LARD

and can assure our patrons that the Lard purchased of us, is perfectly pure and of fine quality.

G. J. VAN DUREN &amp; CO.

HOLLAND, Mich., Feb. 15, 1883. 2-

## SCROFULA

and all scrofulous diseases, Sores, Erysipelas, Eczema, Itch, Ringworm, Tumors, Carbuncles, Boils, and Eruptions of the Skin, are the direct result of an impure state of the blood.

To cure these diseases the blood must be purified, and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful blood purifier in existence. It frees the system from all foul humors, enriches and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of mercurial treatment, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.

A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Sores. "Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (ulcers) on my legs. The limbs were badly swollen and inflamed, and the sores discharged large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed, until I used AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me. Yours respectfully, Mrs. ANN O'BRIAN." 124 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1882.

All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brian; also upon the Rev. Z. P. Wilds of 76 East 54th Street, New York City, who will take pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, not only in the cure of this lady, but in his own case and many others within his knowledge.

The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. BALL, of Rochester, N.H., writes, June 7, 1882:

"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from other remedies, I have made use, during the past three months, of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for all blood diseases."

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla

stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.

It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer &amp; Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; price \$1, six bottles for \$5.



## JOTTINGS.

THE potato crop in this vicinity is very slim.

HEAVY frost last Wednesday night injured the peaches to some extent.

BUSINESS around town this week has been good. An improvement on last week.

A COMMITTEE of the Council of Hope College has been in session in this city this week.

AN eleven and one-half pound girl put in an appearance at the home of Mr. C. Verwey last Tuesday.

THE falling of a scaffold at the new City Hall last Saturday morning "laid up" one of the brick layers for a day or two.

AN exchange remarks that "it is easier for a camel to swallow a whole paper of needles than for a delinquent subscriber to get to heaven."

NEXT Wednesday two more old people of this city will be united in the bonds of matrimony. The fever seems to strike old as well as young people.

LAST Saturday a two year old son of Mr. G. Meengs, of Vriesland, was drowned in a small puddle of water located near the house. Last year the same family lost a child by an accident.

THERE are six hundred and eighty-five pupils enrolled in our Public Schools. The average attendance during the month of September was 601, an increase of 66 over the corresponding month of last year.

LAST Monday the work of grading Ninth street was commenced by the contractors, Messrs. P. Koning and G. Van Kerkfort. This street when completed will be one of the handsomest streets in this city.

LAST Wednesday, Thursday and Friday the fair of the Ottawa and West Kent Agricultural Society was held in Berlin. The exhibits were very fine and were more numerous than at any of the previous fairs held.

LAST Monday night the first entertainment that has been given in Lyceum Hall for sometime, was that given by the Smith Bell Ringers and Com. Foote and sister combination. The hall was crowded. The entertainment was fair, and all who were present seemed to enjoy themselves.

THE botanic fraud of whom we made mention last week succeeded in taking in some of our residents. This great dealer of the ill of mankind managed to beat one of our citizens out of six dollars this week. He goes around the country under the name of F. Lyon. Look out for him.

LAST Saturday a marble slab was uncovered at the City Hall now in process of construction. The slab had the name of the architect, Mr. Geo. H. Sipp, and the name of the builder, Mr. Jas. Huntley, carved upon it. The "boys" was generously supplied with cigars in consequence thereof.

QUITTING an excitement was created on Eighth street last Tuesday afternoon by a drunken man who refused, unsuccessfully, to accompany our Marshal to the "lock up." He contributed, however, a nice little sum to our library fund the next morning, and returned to his home hurling his indignation at the effects of "bad whiskey."

OUR harbor inspector, C. K. Coates, reported that there were nine large vessels sought refuge in our harbor from the storm on last Wednesday. The importance of making Holland harbor a harbor of refuge is being constantly brought to the notice of the authorities, and it is only a thing of a few years, when, as a matter of necessity, our harbor will be one of great importance to this shore.

WE were shown a tree bean by Mr. Geo. Campbell of the Lake Shore this week that was raised in his neighborhood. The beans are planted, one in a hill, eighteen inches apart, and grow to the height of probably sixteen inches. The tree shown us contained enough beans to fill a pint measure comfortably. The quality is excellent and would make the bean eaters of Boston envious. This variety of beans is new in this locality and we think that it will prove profitable to those of our farmers who raise them.

E. J. HARRINGTON who owns a fine strip of land on the bank of Macatawa Bay, near the mouth, has laid it out into lots and christened it "Macatawa Park Grove." Mr. Harrington has sold several of the lots already and there is no doubt but what it will be an easy matter for him to dispose of them all. We also understand that W. J. Scott has bought a piece of land between the property of Mr. Harrington and the property of the Park Association and has already commenced work preparatory to erecting a Hotel there. It begins to look as though Macatawa Park and all its accessories will have a "big boom" next season.

OVERCOATS were in good demand this week.

EDITOR HOUTCAMP, of Saugatuck, was in town yesterday.

THE Board of Supervisors of this county will convene at Grand Haven next Monday.

MR. GEO. BAAR and wife, of Montague, are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Howard, of this city.

BE sure to call and examine E. J. Harrington's new stock of Fall Goods and learn his prices which are way down.

CHARLIE HARMON who has been ill for some time is about again and now presides at one of the chairs in his barber shop.

JOS. P. EDWARDS, of Grand Haven town, had a yield of 90 bushels of Early Rose potatoes from one-quarter of an acre of ground this year.

DR. BIRKHOF, of Oostburg, Wis., has taken up his residence on his newly purchased property in Overisel, while Dr. Yates will hereafter make this city his home.

THE Ladies' Aid Society of the Methodist E. Church will give an oyster supper next Wednesday evening, October 10, in the lecture room of the church. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

THE entertainment last Monday night showed conclusively that our people can fill Lyceum Hall when they have a mind to, even if it is to witness such a trivial thing as a bell ringing performance.

JOHN DYKEMA, whose house on Thirtieth street was recently burned, has bought the residence of Peter Oosting. Consideration, \$1,400. Mr. Oosting and family have moved to Hamilton where they will reside hereafter.

MATRIMONY has entered the rank and file of the "News" office. Mr. Fred Wade, who has been employed in this office for some time past was married to Miss Ida Nies, daughter of Mr. John Nies, hardware merchant of Saugatuck, on last Thursday.

NEXT Monday the Germans of this country will celebrate the bi-centennial of the first German settlement in the United States at Germantown, Pa. Our German residents will go to Grand Rapids to take part in the exercises at that place. "One flag, one country, and swi lager."

THE Supreme Court has affirmed, with costs, the verdict and judgement recently rendered in the Ottawa circuit in the case of Martin Huizinga vs. The Cutler & Savage Lumber Co., in which the plaintiff received damages to the amount of \$1,200 for injuries received in the mill of the company at Spring Lake, and while in the company's employ.

IT may be of interest to many of our readers to know that the district court at Cincinnati has decided that the churches held by Archbishop Purcell could not be subjected to the payment of his debts; likewise the orphan asylum at Cummins-ville and St. Mary's cemetery. The cathedral and its school, having been built by the archbishop directly from funds placed in his hands, the amount advanced should be paid to Assignee Mannix for the benefit of creditors.

THE Grand Rapids Democrat of Wednesday has the following reference to the importance of Holland's newest railroad connections: "Kalamazoo is very much afraid that the new Toledo & Allegan R. R. will do the recent big village great damage, as it, to use the words of the Telegraph, 'cuts the best third from the territory tributary to this point.' It is particularly afraid that the road will fall into the hands of the enterprising Chicago and West Michigan road, because it knows that Manager Kimball will 'not let a dollar of business that he can reach miss his clutches after he gets the new road.' The Telegraph calls on the Chicago, Kalamazoo and Saginaw directors to head off Manager Kimball's game."

THE new two-cent postage stamp is now in use, having been placed on sale last Monday. They are a great improvement in appearance over the displaced stamp, the face of the "Father of our Country" appearing in a much more agreeable guise. The color of the new stamp is red, the head resting on an oval medallion on a shield. At the top are the words, sharply defined, "United States Postage," while below is "Two (2) Cents." The double rate is a green stamp with the head of Andrew Jackson thereon. The improvement in this is not so great as in the other. The first postage stamp used in this country was in 1847. It is comparatively a few years since a charge of twenty-five cents was made for the transportation of every letter. People were chary of correspondence then, and made few communications in writing. The various means of communication, does not seem to reduce the mania for letter writing, and even with the reduced postage, the postal revenue must still be enormous.

INSTEAD of telephone why not call it Hello-phone?

OWING to a "striking employee" the Fennville Dispatch was a day late this week.

"Of what complaint did your father die?" "The jury found him guilty" was the reply.

A NEW National Bank is being organized in Grand Haven with a capital stock of \$50,000.

REV. H. E. NIES and wife left this city yesterday for Cleveland, Ohio, where they will visit friends in that locality.

REV. N. H. DOSKER of the Second Ref. Church of Grand Rapids, has accepted a call to the Ref. Church of Kalamazoo.

FIRE destroyed the Pittsburg exposition building and contents last Wednesday morning. The loss is estimated at between two and three millions of dollars.

PROF. FAIRFIELD has tendered his resignation as chairman and member of the county board of examiners on account of numerous duties connected with the school.—G. H. News-Journal.

KING ALFONSO finds that the insults flung at him in Paris have made him a hero at home. He has heaped coals of fire on the heads of the French rabble by donating 10,000 francs for the relief of the poor of Paris.

PETER STEKETEE & Co., have just received a large invoice of very fine imported English crockery. Whole dinner sets, tea sets, etc., of very pretty patterns, are among the lot. Call and see the ware, which will be sold at very reasonable prices.

REV. J. MORGAN SMITH, for twenty years pastor of the Park Congregational Church of Grand Rapids, died in Danville, N. Y., last Monday forenoon at the age of 50 years. His remains were brought to Grand Rapids and the funeral took place on Thursday.

WHEN you want a good Overcoat, or a fine suit of Clothes, just remember that E. J. Harrington can suit you. A large and very fine stock of Clothing, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, and Gent's Furnishing Goods has just been received at his stores. Don't fail to call on him when in need of any thing in his line. See new advertisement.

THE Church Social which was held last week Friday at the parsonage of Hope Reformed Church was a very pleasant affair. The attendance was good, the parsonage being well filled. The offerings of the company, which were entirely voluntary, amounted to over nine dollars. Each person placed in the basket whatever he or she desired. The social enjoyment of the evening was the chief feature of the occasion. The Ladies' Aid Society is to be congratulated upon the success which attended their first social. We understand they are to have another in the course of two or three weeks.

WE acknowledge receipt of a copy of the fifty-first annual report for the present year of the Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America in which appears the following in regard to Hope College: "We are glad to be able to report a somewhat enlarged aid to this institution, with which the prosperity and advance of our Church's growth in the West is so intimately connected. Appropriations of two thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars have been granted this year, an increase of three hundred and fifty over the preceding year. The confidence and sympathy expressed in our last and previous reports are in no wise diminished." The amount of money paid to students at the College is \$770.

THE Detroit Art Loan exhibition, to be open day and evening until Nov. 1st, is well represented by its catalogue which has just been received at this office. The book has 174 pages, which is a fac simile of the handwriting of Mrs. Col. Sterling, the secretary of the printing committee. Over 900 oil paintings are catalogued, and so arranged that the artists, with their biographies, are given alphabetically, and all their works are grouped after the artists' names, and their location in the building indicated by rooms. The compilation and excellent classification of the catalogue is due to Miss Clara Avery, of Detroit, assisted by Mrs. L. H. Stone and Miss Cornelia Campbell. Its price is 25 cents, the same as the admission to the exhibition.

### Ventura Items.

Mrs. Bonnsen has relatives visiting her from Chicago.

JOHN AUSSICKER has his fine new barn almost completed. Our young folks used it for a hop last Friday night.

MR. AND MRS. H. J. DAVIS and Mrs. V. B. Gillet, are visiting friends in Shiawassee County this week.

S. D. JOSELYN moved his family to Douglas county, Dakota, this week where he has located 300 acres of land with the intention of making a home there.

"COONING" is not carried on very extensively by our boys this fall. The early frosts left nothing for them to "coon" so they spend their spare time hunting. They bring in a good many black squirrels.

## GRAND OPENING

—OF—

## FALL & WINTER DRY GOODS!

Having just returned from the Eastern markets we are now prepared to show our patrons one of the Largest, Best Selected, and Cheapest stocks of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods ever shown in this city.

### CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

This Department comprises all the Latest Styles of Plush, Ottoman Silk, Stockin-ettes and Beaver Dolmans, Russian Circulars, Saques, Walking Jackets, Ulsters and Ulsterettes at prices from \$3.00 to \$50.00. Children's and Misses' Cloaks in great variety.

### SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

In this Department customers will find all the different Novelties the market can produce, in Velvet, Beaver, and Woolen Shawls. We have also some elegant (simplified styles) in imported Berlin Velvet Shawls not to be found elsewhere.

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

Our stock of Dress Goods this season is beyond question one of the finest and largest that can be found in any house in the trade, consisting of every grade, color and shade, as well as all the newest Fabrics in the market. We call special attention to our celebrated

### GOLD MEDAL BRAND.

of Black and Colored American Silks (every yard warranted not to crack.) These Silks will wear much better than Imported Silks and we will sell them 15 per cent lower than other houses ask for inferior qualities. Also a large stock of Plushes, Velvets, and Velveteens in Black and Colored.

### CARPE AND OIL CLOTH DEPARTMENT.

This Department being a recent addition to our establishment and the entire stock being new patterns, we offer Special Inducements as prices are fully 15 to 20 per cent lower than last season. A full line of Blankets and Bed Comfortables. Five hundred pair of Blankets from the recent great auction sales, at one-third below their actual value. Flannels, Heavers, Cloakings of every description. Cassimeres for Men's and Boy's wear, in great variety. Big stock of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, and House Furnishing goods in general, as well as an immense stock of Domestic at very low prices.

### HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERWEAR.

It would be impossible to describe all the lines of these goods we have in stock, and we will merely mention that we have underwear of every grade from 25 cents up to the finest in the market, any size to fit the smallest child or the largest man. Special Bargains in Fine All Wool Scarlet Underwear.

### GLOVES.

Kid, lined and unlined Buckskin, Doeskin, Castor, Cashmere, Silk and Berlin Gloves in every grade.

### HOSIERY.

We have the largest stock of Hosiery ever offered, and are displaying some Beautiful Novelties in Ladies', Misses', and Children's Cashmere and Woolen Hose, Fancy Goods, Laces, Ladies' Neck Wear and Gents' Furnishing Goods in endless variety. Our trade having increased very largely during the past year, we are determined by honest and fair dealing (for which our establishment is well-known throughout the whole state) to still further advance and increase our sales.

## ONE PRICE to ALL.

### GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.

F. W. WURZBURG,

Cor. Canal and Bronson Streets, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## R. KANTERS & SONS, WM. TEN HAGEN,

DEALERS IN

## STOVES,

## HARDWARE, ETC.,

call the attention of all to the

## CROWN JEWEL STOVE.

FOR 1883.

It bears the old reliable name, but is

### ENTIRELY NEW

in design and operation. We request the public to call and examine and be convinced.

## The "NEW IDEAL"

square coal stove proved a perfect success last year and has not been altered.

## Of Wood Heating Stoves

We have an endless variety, all sizes and prices.

Remember we take pleasure in showing our goods and like to have you compare prices.

R. KANTERS & SONS.

HOLLAND, Mich., Sept. 30th, 1883.

## TOBACCOS, CIGARS,

## CHOICE LIQUORS

Wines and Liquors a specialty.

## POOL ROOM

in connection with my place of business.

Don't fail to drop into my place of business, one door east of the City Bakery,

ON EIGHTH STREET.

WM. TEN HAGEN.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 10, 1883. 14-1y

## JAS. HUNTLEY, BUILDER & CONTRACTOR.

Estimates given for all kinds of buildings finished and completed.

### Planing and Re-sawing

done on short notice.

Stairs, Hand Railing, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, etc. made and furnished.

Office and shop on River Street, near the corner of Tenth Street.

JAS. HUNTLEY.

HOLLAND, May 27, 1883.

17-42



## THE BEST IS GOOD ENOUGH FOR ME.

I quarrel not with Destiny.  
I make the best of everything—  
The best is good enough for me.

Leave Discontent alone, and she  
Will shut her mouth and let you sing,  
I quarrel not with Destiny.

I take some things, or let 'em be—  
Good gold has always got the ring;  
The best is good enough for me.

When fate insists on society,  
I have no arguments to bring—  
I quarrel not with Destiny.

The fellow that goes "haw" for "gee"  
Will find he hasn't got full swing,  
The best is good enough for me.

One only knows our needs, and he  
Does all of the distributing.  
I quarrel not with destiny;  
The best is good enough for me.

—J. W. Riley.

## POSTAGE NOT STATED.

I was tall, overgrown, awkward and 16, with a pervading consciousness that my hands and feet were very large, and the added misery, in the case of the former members, that they were always red, and I never knew what to do with them when in company. I was making a visit at grandmother's delightful, old-fashioned country home, when one morning the dear old lady called me to her.

"Here is something for you, Jim," she said, "an invitation to a children's party at Mrs. Edwards'."

"Children's party," I repeated, probably with a shade of scorn in my voice, as indicating that I was no longer to be placed in that juvenile category.

"Not children exactly," corrected grandma, with a smile at my masculine dignity. "Young people, I should have said. Mrs. Edwards' daughter Florence is 14, and Tom Byrne and all the boys—young men, I should say, with a twinkle of amusement, 'will be there.' I had sundry misgivings that I should not enjoy the party at all, being as yet very much afraid of girls, though beginning to admire them as mysterious and fascinating beings. However, I accepted the invitation, as I found that all the boys I knew were going, and the party was to be quite a 'swell' affair for the village.

When the evening came it found me with the rest, seated in a large parlor, very unhappy because of my arms and hands, which would by no means arrange themselves in any graceful or becoming manner, and extremely bashful, but full of admiration for a lovely black-eyed girl about a year younger than myself, who I knew to be Tom Byrne's sister.

She sat some distance from me, but she had given me a sweet smile when I first came in, and now from time to time cast glances at me which increased at once my bliss and my confusion.

Various games were suggested and played, but they were of a quiet character, such as "Twenty Questions," "Proverbs," etc., so that I had no opportunity of approaching any nearer to Mabel, who showed herself very brilliant in her questions and answers during the progress of these intellectual amusements.

Then somebody suggested that we should play Postoffice.

"Postoffice! what is that? how do you play it?" I whispered to Tom Byrne, my next neighbor.

"Don't you know how to play Postoffice?" he asked, with scorn of my ignorance. "Oh, well, I suppose you city fellows don't know anything."

"I never heard of this," I assented meekly.

"Well, I'll tell you how it is; a girl asks for a letter for some boy, and then you have to ask her how much postage, and if she says 1 cent, you have to kiss her once."

"Oh!" said I.

"Yes," replied Tom, "and kiss her twice for 2 cents, and three times for 3 cents. It's quite fun if it's a pretty girl," he added, judiciously.

"I suppose so," I replied, vaguely.

"But I forgot to tell you," he added, "if she says 'postage not stated' then you kiss her as often as you like. Hush! they are going to begin."

To be sure, one of the oldest boys was appointed Postmaster, and one girl after another went out into the entry, each presently knocking at the door and asking for a letter, whereon the boy called for sheepishly followed her into the hall, and to judge from the sounds of giggling and scuffling which generally followed, paid his postage under considerable difficulties.

I watched the game in a state of bewildered alarm. What if a girl should call for me! But no one did and I was half disappointed, half relieved, that I was exempt, when at last it was Mabel Byrne's turn to go out.

She left the room with a lovely blush on her beautiful face. The door was solemnly closed upon her, and then, after a brief pause, there was a faint knock. The Postmaster opened the door a few inches.

"What do you want?" he asked.

"There is a letter here," she replied.

"For whom?"

"For Mr. James Hill."

"How much to pay?"

"Postage not stated," was the faint reply.

They all laughed loudly and looked at me, for that was my name. The blood rushed in crimson floods to my face. I got on my feet somehow, and with my heart torn between a wild desire to go into that hall and a wish to sink utterly away from human kind, I stumbled out of the room.

The door was closed behind me and I found myself almost in darkness, as the hall was but dimly lighted. I paused a moment and then I heard the faint sound of quick breathing; another heart was beating as violently as my own. For once in my life I knew what to do with my arms. I caught hold of her. I scarcely know now. The darkness

gave me courage and I held her in a close clasp, and pressed my lips to her cheek in three or four rapid, half-frightened kisses, before she could free herself from my embrace.

"There, there! Mr. Hill," she said, with a faint merry laugh, "don't be so bashful again. I'm sure you are bold enough now!"

"Have I paid my postage?" I stammered.

"Indeed, yes; enough and to spare. Come, let us go back to the parlor."

She led me in, a willing prisoner, and the rest of the evening I was her bond slave; her partner in all games, her companion in the dance, (wherein I excelled the country boys, and gloried in my accomplishment,) and, at last, crowning delight of the evening, her escort home.

This was all. The next day I returned to my home in the city, and Mabel Byrne became only a memory; strong at first, fainter as time went on, but sweet always. When I saw other girls I compared them mentally with the picture my imagination painted of Mabel, and they never seemed half so fair and sweet as she.

But then, I did not see many other girls. My bashfulness, instead of diminishing, seemed rather to increase upon me as the years went by. I avoided society, and was so much of a recluse from ladies that my mother was quite worried lest I should become a confirmed old bachelor. Perhaps one reason why I retained my diffidence was that my pursuits were among books and not among people. I had made the science of geology my study, and at 27 found myself in a comfortable position as Assistant Professor in one of our best colleges, the salary of which with my own income added, making me so far at ease that I resolved to devote my summer vacation to a tour in Europe.

Equipped with bag and hammer, August found me making a pedestrian tour in Switzerland, with a special view to the study of its glacial system and lithology. I avoided the well-traveled ways, thus escaping the society of all other tourists, and I was therefore utterly amazed when one evening, as I drew near the little house which was my temporary abiding place, a tall form strode toward me out of the darkness and a hearty voice cried out:

"Jim! Jim Hill!"

"Who is it?" I replied, with a half nervous start.

"Ah! I thought it was my old friend. Have you forgotten Tom Byrne?"

Of course not, for I had met him occasionally since we were boys, and I was heartily glad to see my former comrade, always one of the best of companions.

"I saw your name on the book at the inn," he explained; "was sure it must be you. At any rate I thought I would start out to meet you."

"But how came you here?" I inquired, "in this out-of-the-way corner of the world."

"Because it is out of the way. Mabel and I are making a trip in search of the picturesque. You know she is quite an artist?"

So Mabel was with him. My heart gave a curious thump, and for a moment I could hardly make a sensible reply.

"Yes," he went on, "she is so devoted to her art that it seems to quite absorb her life. She has not thought of marriage, and does not care in the least for the ordinary run of society. She will be glad to see you, though," he added consolingly, "as you are a man of science."

We walked back together to the little inn, and presently I was shaking hands with a beautiful and stately woman, whose bright, dark eyes flashed with the strange intensity and fire that I had never seen in any other eyes but those of Mabel Byrne.

She greeted me very cordially and after we three had taken an evening meal together, there followed a delightful evening in the little parlor that Tom and his sister had secured.

For once in my life I felt myself quite at ease in a lady's society. In the first place there was Tom to keep me in countenance by a predominance of my own sex in the company, then Mabel did not expect me to talk of airy notions, that light foam of the social whirlpool which I never yet had been able to skim. She spoke first of my scientific pursuits, and showed so much knowledge of the subject that I really found myself talking with earnestness and enthusiasm of the formation of the country, and especially of the glacial system and the curious marks of its action borne by the specimens I had collected.

She in her turn contributed to the evening's interest by telling me of her work, and showing me her sketches, which were really of a very high order of artistic merit. There was no school-girl weakness in her handling of the brush, but a force and poetic thought that had won her already honorable recognition in the world of art.

"And you have never heard of Mabel's paintings until now?" asked Tom.

"No," I confessed. "You know I have been quite absorbed in my special studies."

"Yes, and you have not seen Mabel for ever so long, have you?"

"No," I replied, "not since that summer ten years ago, when I was at my grandmother's."

"Jolly time we had, too," said Tom, reflectively. "Remember that party at Mrs. Edwards'?"

A sudden rush of blood to my face utterly confused me. I stammered a reply, and Tom, to my relief, went on with some rambling reminiscences. It was some seconds before I dared to look at Mabel. Surely she was blushing, too.

The next morning we all went on a

trip up the slopes of the mountain. Mabel in short, gray suit, alpine hat, and stout boots; Tom carrying her drawing material. Thus we made this, and many another, delightful expedition.

Life took on new colors for me. There was a radiance and glory about it that I had never dreamed of before. Every day I found fresh reason for admiring my beautiful companion, and our walks through the deep valleys and up the rough mountain sides were to me like enchanted journeys through a realm of fairies. In this loveliest country in the world, with this most glorious woman by my side, I was, indeed, as one transfigured by the light of the grand passion that took possession of my soul.

At first I knew not what had befallen me. I thought only that my pleasure in Mabel's society sprang from a similarity of tastes and pursuits, and the charm of her conversation; but gradually I woke to the overwhelming fact that I loved her with the one great love of my life, that seemed to me now to date from the days of long ago, to have been always with me, and to stretch out into the future to make it transcendently glorious, or a long despair.

And yet as soon as I had learned my own secret, my former bashfulness came back upon me with tenfold intensity, and I found myself often embarrassed in her presence, while at the thought of telling her my heart's story, though my brain was smitten through with dazzling delight at the dream of successful wooing, yet I was so overwhelmed that utterance would, as I was sure, be an impossibility.

And Mabel? Her eyes were very kind to me. They turned to me with a softened luster that thrilled me with hope; and yet, if I attempted even a compliment, I blushed, floundered, and was lost.

One evening we were talking of all manner of subjects, grave and gay, and so strayed to marriage in general, and especially to the matrimonial lot of some of our old friends.

"You remember Boyd, don't you, Hill?" asked Tom.

"Tall, bashful fellow, like me?" I added.

"Yes," replied Tom, laughing. "He married Miss Cutting, our former school teacher. I always thought she proposed to him."

"Sensible girl!" I exclaimed. "I think it is positively a woman's duty sometimes to help a man out. You remember that book of the late Dr. Horace Bunsell, published some years ago, called 'A Reform Against Nature'?" In it he denounced the whole woman's rights movement, but maintained that every woman ought to have the right to propose marriage to the man she liked. I think he was scientifically correct."

I spoke with great eagerness, looking always at Tom, but at the last words my glance turned to Mabel, her eyes were fixed on mine, and the look I met there sent the blood to my heart with such a swift, tumultuous rush, that I grew faint with confusion, and presently rushed out of the room and to bed—though not to sleep.

The next day I went out in the afternoon by myself for a scramble through a damp and very rough gorge where Tom and Mabel did not care to accompany me. I was half glad to be alone for I was nervous over my audacity of the night before; yet at thought of Mabel's kindly eyes, so overwhelmed with blinding happiness, that I had to look many times at a bit of rock before I could see the strim that denoted glacial action.

It was late sunset when I reached the inn. The last rosy light was flushing the distant mountain peaks with that marvelous beauty which is one of the wondrous charms of Swiss scenery. I made my way without pause to Mabel's parlor, led there by a force that seemed to draw me by a power beyond my control. The room was quite dusk and she was alone. As I entered she came toward me with a quantity of letters and papers in her hands.

"These came while you were away," she said.

Mechanically I took the papers. Among them there was a large package on which I dimly discerned the word "Due," followed by an illegal stamp. "You have paid something on this," I said; "how much was it?" and looked up.

"Postage not stated," replied Mabel. Promptly, smilingly, she uttered the words. Then her dark eyes softened and faltered. The papers and letters were scattered over the floor. I had caught her in my arms with all the audacity that had been once before mine in my boyish days.

Only now, as I pressed passionate kisses on her brow and lips, I found voice at last to utter the yearning that was consuming my heart.—*Lillie Devaux Blake, in Dio Lewis' Monthly.*

## Education.

The main purpose of education is not to promote success in life, but to raise the standard of life itself; and this object can be attained only by those higher studies which call forth the powers of reason, moral feeling, and artistic taste. Even in professional education, our aim ought rather to be usefulness in life than mere success, and we have great distrust of all theories of education that put success in the first place. We believe that education should be of a kind in sympathy with the present age, and that it should by no means neglect to fit its recipient for the struggle of life; but we object to Prof. Jevons's theory because it puts worldly success before the pursuit of beauty and truth; and we should be sorry to see such theories find acceptance with American educators.—*Century Magazine.*

## Liberty and Law.

For the last 300 years there has been steadily growing in the civilized world a disposition to assert the individual will above the restraints of authority. The strongest Governments of Europe, have a sense of weakness and insecurity which they have never felt before. The expenditure in our time of police and military force to preserve the existing institutions of authority from overthrow by violence is unparalleled. In this country the signs of the prevailing tendency, in which Europe finds such dire forebodings, are only too apparent. We began our national career with the declaration that Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed, and the War of Secession threatened us with anarchy, because 8,000,000 of people of the South, appealing to this utterance, refused their consent to the Government of the Union. It cost us an untold expenditure of blood and treasure to deny our original declaration, and to declare instead that Governments derive their just powers from justice, which determines that to which the people ought to consent quite as truly as that to which they have consented. We have not been wanting since the war in the disposition to cast off authority and to make the individual self-will dominant in every issue. Two of our Presidents have been shot by assassins. Men of high position insist upon their right, when the time comes, to take the law, as they term it, into their own hands. A member of the present Congress has just now been on trial for murder, because he sought by blood his own redress for a fancied wrong. The war upon property and family—the two institutions upon which the very existence of society depends—is as evident in America as in Europe.

I am not apt to take a despondent view of the world's condition or of the promise of our American life, as you well know I look upon our national prospect with large hope. Never before, it seems to me, has so bright a future shone to the eyes of any people. But there is never a privilege without its peril, and we have dangers which, if wise, we shall not fail to see. Our chief peril—and there are signs enough to show that it is grave—consists, I think, in the undue exaltation of our liberty. We have set the Goddess of Liberty upon the dome of our Capitol at Washington, as though liberty was the presiding genius of all our law. We are preparing to erect at the entrance to New York harbor a colossal statue of Liberty, whose uplifted torch shall proclaim to the incoming fleets of the nations that it is liberty which is to enlighten the world. We boast that we are a free people, but who speaks with pride of the supremacy of our law? We make our law dependent on our liberty; in other words, we are determined to have such laws as we will, rather than to will such laws as we ought to have. But when liberty is put first, and only the law is permitted which we choose to permit, the liberty soon sinks to a license, and the license descends into anarchy, and the anarchy into a despotism.—*President Seelye.*

## The Niagara Whirlpool as Depicted by W. D. Howells.

To one who has looked awe-struck upon the whirlpool at Niagara, the foolhardiness of the man who would deliberately commit himself to its deadly embrace is wholly incomprehensible, if not incredible. Not even the cataract itself makes the spectator feel his infinite littleness as does this grim and awful depth into which the swimmer Webb went to his death. Mr. Howells, in the "Wedding Journey," speaks of the whirlpool as "the most impressive feature of the whole prodigious spectacle of Niagara," and his description of it is worth quoting now. "Here, within the compass of a mile, those island seas of the North, Superior, Huron, Michigan, Erie and the multitude of smaller lakes, all pour their floods, where they swirl in dreadful vortices, with resistless under-currents boiling beneath the surface of that mighty eddy. Abruptly from this scene of secret power, so different from the thunderous splendor of the cataract itself, rise lofty cliffs on every side, to a height of 200 feet, clothed from their water's edge almost to their crests with dark cedars. Noiselessly, so far as your senses perceive, the lakes steal out of the whirl-pool, then drunk and wild, with brawling rapids roar away to Ontario through the narrow channel of the river. Awful as the scene is, you stand so far above it that you do not know the half of its terrible force, for those waters that look so smooth are great ridges and rings, forced by the impulse of the current twelve feet higher in the center than at the margin. Nothing can live there, and with what is caught in its hold the maelstrom plays for days, and whirls and tosses round and round in its coils with a sad, maniacal patience. The guides tell ghastly stories, which even their telling does not wholly rob of ghastliness, about the bodies of drowned men carried into the whirlpool and made to enact upon its dizzy surges a travesty of life, apparently floating there at their pleasure, diving and frolicking amid the waves, or frantically struggling to escape from the death that has long since befallen them."

He who thinks he can do without the world, deceives himself; but he who thinks that the world can do without him is still more in error.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

THE crusade of a New Hampshire reformer is against chewing gum. His fervid oratory sets forth that gum leads, via tobacco, to ruinous alcohol.

## PITH AND POINT.

HIGH in rank—Old butter.

A CORNER in pork—A pig's ear.

WHAT letter in the alphabet is the best initial for cucumber? Double you.

A HOG may be considered a good mathematician when it comes to square root.

"CAN you tell me the cause of a boil?" Certainly; a fire under a kettle of water.

"DEAR lady, please help an unfortunate man. I ain't had no work at my trade since last winter." "Poor man! What is your trade?" "Shovelin' snow, mum."

"MAMMA," said Harry, "what's the difference between goose and geese?" "Why, don't you know?" said 4-year-old Annie: "one geese is goose, and a whole lot of geeses is geese."

FROM the Burlington Free Press: "Who is that Thin, Sad Man—is he an Editor?" "Oh, no, my son; the Editor is Fat and Strong. The Man you see was married when he was 19 years old."

SOME little girls are peculiar. There is one who wont play "Come to tea" with her playmates, because she don't like to talk about her neighbors.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

AN Irish soldier, on hearing that his widowed mother had been married since he quitted Ireland, exclaimed: "Murder! I hope she wont have a son older than me; if she does I shall lose the estate."

It took two doctors to put back in place the lower jaw of a Newport, Ky., woman who had thrown it out of place while trying to tell a neighboring woman across the fence two new scandals at the same time.

"No, GEORGE, I can never return your love; I never dreamed you loved me so—you should have spoken of it before. But I cannot return your love." "No," moaned the broken-hearted lover, as he grasped his hat, "nor the oysters and ice-cream neither," and George went out into the wet.—*Rochester Post-Express.*

A VERY good hit was made at an election in Scotland by one of the defeated candidates. A gentleman approached him with, "Well, Mr., how do you feel?" "Well," said he, "I feel, I suppose, pretty much as Lazarus did." "As Lazarus did?" said the first speaker; "how is that?" "Why," said he, "Lazarus was licked by dogs, and so was I."

AS IN India one day an Englishman sat with a smart native lass at the window.

"Do your widows burn themselves? Pray tell me that!"

Said the pretty, inquisitive Hindoo, "Do they burn? That they do!" the gentleman said.

"With a flame not so easy to smother; Our widows, the moment one husband is dead immediately burn—for another."

A YOUNG dude of the shoe-string kind attempted to pilfer a lock of hair from the red-head of a Washington street girl. She foiled him in his efforts by having her hair bleached. That of course changed the combination and as he was not familiar with it, he took the hint, and ceased tampering with the lock.—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

## DARWIN'S MISSING LINK.

If Darwin was correct, As many now suspect, And his theory is plausible we think, And if we're not mistaken After due consideration, We have positively seen the missing link. This scientific seeker Could now exclaim Eureka, Though the object of his search so long elude. He would feel a thrill of pleasure, A joy beyond all measure, Could he gaze upon the gay and festive dude.—*New York Journal.*

"HOW CAN I leave you, my darling?" murmured a Toledo lover in tones of distressing tenderness, as he observed both hands of the clock approaching a perpendicular on the dial. "Well, John," responded the girl with wicked innocence, "you can take your choice. If you go through the hall you will be liable to wake up father, and if you leave by way of the back shed you'll be likely to wake up the dog."

## Anecdote of Abraham Lincoln.

The origin of Lincoln's intimacy with Joshua F. Speed is thus related: "Mr. Speed began his business life as a merchant in Springfield, Ill., where he was settled when Mr. Lincoln came there to open a law office. One day, as he was sitting in his store in an interval of leisure, Mr. Lincoln, whose ingrained awkwardness was then aggravated by youth, came up to the counter, and accosted him with visible embarrassment. 'I want to know, Speed,' he said, 'the cost of a bedstead and bed,' adding a rough description which indicated the cheapest kind of both. 'What you want,' answered Mr. Speed, 'will cost you about \$17.' At this Lincoln's jaw dropped, and a painful expression of sadness and perplexity spread over his countenance. Mr. Speed, noticing the look, and rightly interpreting it to signify that the price exceeded Lincoln's means, quickly added: 'Mr. Lincoln, I have a proposition to make you. My partner has just got married, and his bed in my room upstairs is vacant. If you are willing to occupy it, and share my room with me, you are more than welcome.' The painful expression instantly vanished from Lincoln's face as, with a few simple words of thanks, he accepted the offer and disappeared. In a short time he reappeared with a pair of old-fashioned saddle-bags on his arm, and, directed by his new friend, shuffled up-stairs to the designated room. A minute had scarcely passed before he shambled down again, and as he reached the shop-room cried out, his face beaming with jocular content, 'Well, Speed, I've moved.' Henceforward unto death Lincoln and Speed were bosom friends."

BEDFORD county, Va., has a chestnut tree twenty-five feet in circumference.







This space is reserved for the Woman  
Christian Temperance Union.

## W. G. T. Union.

For the Holland City News:  
The Blessing of the Lord, it Maketh Rich.

"Shall not the Judge of all the Earth do right?" So said Abraham, and he did not for one moment doubt the truth of the saying. He deals with all by the same rule, whether they be nations, towns, or individuals. When He threatens with curses none should dare to trifle with them. We have turned our attention to a few cases of those who did not heed the warning voice of God, and have seen the terrible end of those who had his curse rest upon them. In one case where it was visited on the person in the form of a loathsome disease, more terrible than death itself, where a dead carcass was to be carried about by the remnants of life still remaining. And in another case where wisdom and understanding were shattered, and, as with an iron grasp, even a kingdom was torn away, and a heritage of war, disgrace, anguish, and death given to the children. A third instance has been presented in which children, always the joy of a household, fondled and caressed by all, in younger days, and especially doted on by parents as the perpetrators of the family name and honor, all swept away by the relentless hand of death. Does it not become us to search whether there is not a curse lurking under some scheme of ours. "There shall cleave nought of the cursed thing to thine hand," saith the Lord. "Cursed be he that maketh the blind to wander out of the way." "Woe to him that buildeth a town with blood, and establisheth a city by iniquity." "Thou shalt not put a stumbling-block before the blind." "Take up the stumbling-block out of the way of the people." "Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

There is no question as to our receiving part of the spoils taken by the saloonist, and there is no question as to our legalizing him in his business, by our votes, license, and bonds. We certainly have a part in the business. It could not be carried on without us. We share the spoils. We as citizens have our taxes lessened by it, and we have a share in the blessing or curse brought upon our city by it.

M. S. V. O.

(To be Continued.)

[OFFICIAL.]  
Board of Education.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 1st, 1883.

The Board met in regular session and was called to order by the President.

Members present: Cappon, Harrington, McBride, Kollen, and Boggs.

The Committee on Teachers reported that they had hired Miss Katie Vaupell as teacher for room No. 10.

The Sec'y reported that he had collected six dollars from non-resident pupils. He was ordered to pay the same to the Treasurer and charge the amount to the incidental fund.

The following bills were allowed, viz:  
G. P. Hummer, R. R. fare for teacher..... \$ 1.50  
F. & E. Winter, work and material..... 25.00  
H. Toren, work etc. .... 15.00  
H. Vaupell, two doz. pointers..... 3.60  
W. H. Rogers, printing..... 7.55  
J. Gilmore, three music lessons..... 9.00

Board adjourned.

T. J. BOGGS, Secretary.

### A Startling Discovery.

Physicians are often startled by remarkable discoveries. The fact that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and all Throat and Lung diseases is daily curing patients that they have given up to die, is startling them to realize their sense of duty, and examine into the merits of this wonderful discovery; resulting in hundreds of our best Physicians using it in their practice. Trial Bottles free at H. Walsh's Drug Store. Regular Size \$1.00.

A FINE constitution may be broken and ruined by simple neglect. Many bodily ills result from habitual constipation. There is no medicine equal to Ayer's Pills to correct this evil, and restore the system to natural, regular, and healthy action.

He Gave up his Crutches in Three Weeks.

BUTLER, N. Y., March 22, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.,  
I wish to say to the public, I have had the rheumatism for fifteen years; some of the time had to use crutches to get around, and the past winter could not get out of doors for weeks at a time. Have used all remedies I could hear of and doctored with different physicians to no purpose, and could get no relief until I commenced taking your Syrup. I had taken but two bottles before I could see a change. Continuing its use a few weeks, find myself walking without crutch or cane. Any one troubled with rheumatism should take Rheumatic Syrup and be cured, for it is a positive cure.  
J. B. CHATFIELD.

SOUTH BUTLER, March 10, '82.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

Gents—This is to certify that I have had rheumatism for several years; at times so I could not raise my hand to my head, nor get my coat on without help. I commenced taking your Syrup, and had taken it but a short time when it began to help me. I have taken two bottles and am as well as ever. I think it has no equal as a rheumatic cure.  
ISRAEL J. CLAPP.

## CENTRAL DRUG STORE.

Kremers & Bangs,

Specialties

Pure Drugs,

PATENT MEDICINES,

BRUSHES,

PERFUMERY,

TOILET SOAPS,

DRUGGIST'S SUNDRIES,

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED, LARD, CASTOR,

MACHINE OILS, ETC.,

PARIS GREEN,

warranted strictly pure.

We are sole agents for the famous

"Tansil's Punch" Cigar.

WINES & LIQUORS

for Medicinal use.

Physician's prescriptions and family recipes accurately prepared.

KREMERS & BANGS.

HOLLAND, Mich., May 26th, '83 16-17.

# NOT BEING ABLE TO CLOSE OUT MY ENTIRE STOCK,

I have added a large line of new and seasonable goods, such as  
CLOTHING, OVERCOATS, DRY GOODS,  
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.

I have a large and very elegant stock of  
LADIES' AND GENTS' HOSIERY,  
which I will dispose of at bottom figures.

UNDERWEAR. UNDERWEAR.

I have everything in the line of Underwear that any person could desire, and I will sell at remarkable low figures.

Give me a call, learn prices, and inspect my goods before purchasing elsewhere.

E. J. HARRINGTON,  
HOLLAND, MICH.

# Rheumatic SYRUP.

The Greatest Blood Purifier Known!

RHEUMATISM CURED.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Apr. 6th, '83.

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—I have been a great

sufferer from Rheumatism for six

years, and hearing of the success

of Rheumatic Syrup I concluded

to give it a trial in my own case,

and I cheerfully say that I have

been greatly benefited by its use.

I can walk with entire freedom

from pain, and my general health

is very much improved. It is a

splendid remedy for the blood

and debilitated system.

E. CHESTER PARK, M. D.

SCROFULA CURED.

PORT BYRON, N. Y., Dec. 23, '82

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

I had been doctoring for three

or four years, with different phy-

sicians, for scrofula, and some cal-

led it, but found no relief until I

commenced taking your Syrup.

After taking it a short time, to

my surprise, it began to help me.

Continuing its use a few weeks,

I found myself as well as ever.

As a blood purifier, I think it has

no equal.

MRS. WILLIAM STRANG.

NEURALGIA CURED.

FAIRPORT, N. Y., March 12, '83

Rheumatic Syrup Co.:

GENTS—Since November, 1881

I have been a constant sufferer

from neuralgia and have not

known what it was to be free

from pain until I commenced

the use of Rheumatic Syrup.

I have felt no pain since using the

fourth bottle. I think it the best

remedy I have ever heard of for

purifying the blood and for the

cure of rheumatism and neuralgia.

W. B. CHASE.

Manufactured by RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., 1 Plymouth Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

ABOVE ALL COMPETITORS

THE

LIGHT RUNNING

NEW HOME

SIMPLE

STRONG

SEWING MACHINE

PERFECT IN EVERY PARTICULAR

HAS MORE IMPROVEMENTS THAN ALL OTHER SEWING MACHINES COMBINED

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

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CHICAGO, ILL. ORANGE, MASS. AND ATLANTA, GA.

FOR SALE BY

Meyers, Brouwer & Co.

DEALERS IN

FURNITURE & COFFINS

HOLLAND, MICH.

D. & M. R. R. Lands.

By the provisions of an act of the late session of the legislature, all persons holding title by deed or contract to any of the D. & M. R. R. lands, so-called, from either Bowes, Gould or Griswold, upon making certain proof, will be entitled to a patent from the state for such lands.

Persons having perfected their title under the act of 1881 and paid up back taxes, may recover part of such taxes from the state.

Special attention will be given to the settlement of all such claims on reasonable terms.

Communications either in person or by letter promptly attended to.

G. VAN SCHULLEN.

Holland, Michigan

Dated, June 22, 1883.

## AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangement of the stomach, bowels, and liver. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are especially designed to cure the diseases caused by their derangement, including Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other ailments, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extensive use of these PILLS by eminent physicians in regular practice, shows unmistakably the estimation in which they are held by the medical profession.

These PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are absolutely free from calomel or any other injurious ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes: "AYER'S PILLS are invaluable to me, and are my constant companion. I have been a severe sufferer from Headache, and your PILLS are the only subject I could look to for relief. One dose will quickly move my bowels and free my head from pain. They are the most effective and the easiest physic I have ever found. It is a pleasure to me to speak in their praise, and I always do so when occasion offers."

W. L. PAGE, of W. L. Page & Bro., Franklin St., Richmond, Va., June 3, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S PILLS in numberless instances as recommended by you, and have never known them to fail to accomplish the desired result. We constantly keep them on hand at our home, and prize them as a pleasant, safe, and reliable family medicine. FOR DYSPEPSIA they are invaluable."

J. T. HAYES.

Mexia, Texas, June 17, 1882.

The REV. FRANCIS B. HARLOWE, writing from Atlanta, Ga., says: "For some years past I have been subject to constipation, from which, in spite of the use of medicines of various kinds, I suffered increasing inconvenience, until some months ago I began taking AYER'S PILLS. They have entirely corrected the costive habit, and have vastly improved my general health."

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS correct irregularities of the bowels, stimulate the appetite and digestion, and by their prompt and thorough action give tone and vigor to the whole physical economy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

YOUNG, OLD, AND MIDDLE-AGED. All experience the wonderful beneficial effects of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Children with Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, or any scrofulous or syphilitic taint, may be made healthy and strong by its use.

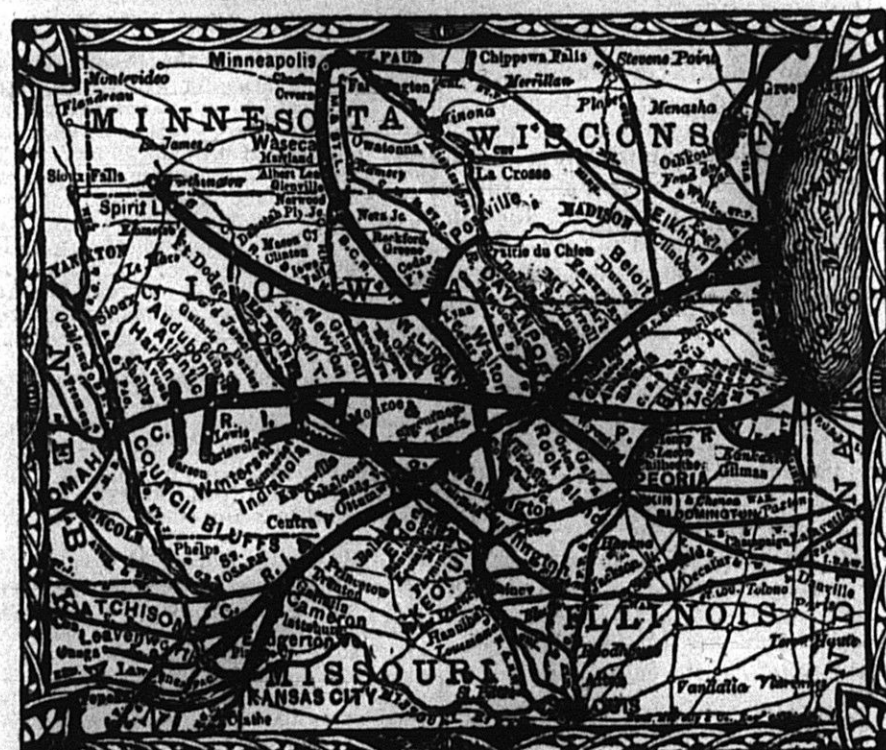
Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

WISE people are always on the lookout for changes to increase their earnings, and in time become wealthy; those who do not improve their opportunities remain in poverty. We offer a great chance to make money. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us in their own localities. Any one can do the work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfits furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

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WHO IS UNAQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY, WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP, THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R.Y.,  
Being the Great Central Line, affords to travelers, by reason of its unrivaled geographical position, the shortest and best route between the East, Northeast and Southeast, and the West, Northwest and Southwest.

It is literally and strictly true, that its connections are all of the principal lines of road between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

By its main line and branches it reaches Chicago, Joliet, Peoria, Ottawa, La Salle, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Keokuk, Knoxville, Oskaloosa, Fairfield, Des Moines, West Liberty, Iowa City, Atlantic, Avoca, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Center and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; and Leavenworth and Atchison in Kansas, and the hundreds of cities, villages and towns intermediate. The

"GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE,"

As it is familiarly called, offers to travelers all the advantages and comforts incident to a smooth track, safe bridges, Union Depots at all connecting points, Fast Express Trains, composed of COMMODIOUS, WELL VENTILATED, WELL HEATED, FINELY UPHOLSTERED AND ELEGANT DAY COACHES; a line of the MOST MAGNIFICENT HORTON RECLINING CHAIR CARS ever built; PULLMAN'S latest designed and handsomest PALACE SLEEPING CARS, and DINING CARS that are acknowledged by press and people to be the FINEST RUN UPON ANY ROAD IN THE COUNTRY, and in which superior meals are served to travelers at the low rate of SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS EACH.

THREE TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and the MISSOURI RIVER. TWO TRAINS each way between CHICAGO and MINNEAPOLIS and ST. PAUL, via the famous

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A New and Direct Line, via Seneca and Kankakee, has recently been opened, between Newport News, Richmond, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and La Fayette, and Council Bluffs, St. Paul, Minneapolis and intermediate points.

All Through Passengers carried on Fast Express Trains.

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IN THE NEW

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DRY GOODS STORE

OF

C. STEKETEE & BOS,

on the corner of River & Ninth Sts.

Can now be found, not alone a complete stock of Groceries, always of the Freshest and Purest, but also all kinds of Farmers Produce, Provisions, Etc., Etc.

Also a very large and assorted stock of

DRY GOODS

Which we intend to keep as complete as possible embracing all the latest and best made fabrics

Crockery, Stone & Glassware.

ARMERS' PRODUCE TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

C. STEKETEE & BOS.

Holland, Oct. 12th, 1883.

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